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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEE SCHEME—REBEL CLAIMS—INVESTIGATIONS—KING AND SCHUMAKER—TWEED TACTICS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Among the schemes which Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, announced as demanding recognition and aid from Congress is that of making the United States assume charge of the levees of the Mississippi River. The magnitude of this scheme may be imagined from the proposition pending to appropriate about three millions of dollars for temporary relief of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri. This is to be a mere beginning, for the committee proposes a general plan for the reclamation of all the alluvial lands of the Mississippi basin to be carried out by national appropriations.

The Committee on War Claims has had about six hundred bills referred to it, most of which are of the class known as "rebel claims." Three hundred are for claims disallowed by the Southern Claims Commission and have in some way come in under a law of last year which allowed them to be taken from the rejected files. The claimants hold that they have not received justice at the hands of the commission. Many more bills are for claims that were allowed by the commission, but in amounts greatly reduced. There are few new claims of this class, but most of them have appeared in one form or another before. The committee are disgusted with the kind and amount of work placed before them, and propose to prepare a bill turning the claims over to the local courts.

It is announced that the Committee on Naval Affairs will open its doors next Friday and begin an examination of witnesses. Just what it is proposed to inquire about cannot be discovered, for it is understood that the examination of books and private witnesses thus far has disclosed nothing but a method of keeping public accounts with which the committee is not pleased.

The means employed by the old Memphis and El Paso Railroad in procuring its charter is to have an investigation by a subcommittee, of which Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, is Chairman. Mr. Scott is quoted as saying that if there was anything wrong at any time with regard to the Southern Pacific Railroad, it was before he came into connection with it.

Messrs. Lynde, Caulfield, Ashe, and Frye, of the Committee on the Judiciary, have been appointed a subcommittee to take into consideration the charges against Bill King and Schumaker. This subcommittee is said to be in favor of making a speedy examination of the legal questions involved.

The Democratic caucus which was to meet to-night has been postponed till Thursday. The cause is not definitely stated, but the policy of delay is probably sufficient to account for it, and there is some hope among the more prudent Democrats that the men who force the holding of caucuses may become tired out, so that the subject of the currency may not again be pushed forward till there has been a private arrangement to dispose of it without the exciting scenes of a caucus.

Delegations from the Ship-owners' Associations of New-York and Philadelphia will be heard to-morrow by the House Committee on Commerce in reference to the bill providing for abolishing fees for compulsory pilotage. Representatives of the pilots will also be heard. An amendment is proposed to the bill abolishing the fees in the case of coasting and fishing vessels, and allowing the present fees to continue upon vessels engaged in the foreign trade. This amendment is acceptable to all the parties, and will no doubt be adopted by the committee and reported to the House.

A bill is being considered by the House Committee on Military Affairs appropriating $15,000 to complete the Antietam National Cemetery. The Antietam Association is composed of sixteen Northern States whose soldiers fell at the battle of Antietam, and whose Legislatures have appropriated a sum aggregating about $90,000 to purchase the Antietam battle-field and dedicate it as a national cemetry. The money appropriated by the States has been expended in purchasing ten acres of ground, inclosing the same with a stone wall, building a lodge, removing and burying 5,000 bodies, and in adorning the grounds. Fifteen thousand dollars are required to complete the work, and this amount Congress is asked to appropriate. When completed, the Trustees propose to transfer the cemetery to the United States, that it may be placed upon the same footing with other national cemeteries.

The general debate on the Consular and Diplomatic bill in the House was very interesting. Three strong speeches were made against the bill as reported by the committee, the first by Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, and the last two by Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Wood. Mr. Hewitt's speech was unanswerable. He would have favored a cutting off of some Ministers, as, for instance, to Switzerland and Greece; but when Ministers were kept he thought they should be allowed sufficient salary to live like gentlemen. The reduction of consulates he opposed from the point of view of the merchant and business man. The fees taken from merchants to sustain the consular service should not be made to yield revenue to the Government, but should be expended in extending and strengthening the consular service in the interest of trade. Mr. Wood also attacked the committee's bill in a strong speech. Mr. Springer obtained the floor for to-morrow to speak for the bill. The speeches have made a deep impression on the thinking men in the majority, but the force of discipline may be sufficient to carry the bill, though the support will not be at all hearty.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

AN OPEN SESSION OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—EXAMINATION OF A FORMER CLERK IN THE DEPARTMENT—A STATEMENT OF HOW HE AIDED IN DETECTING AND EXPOSING FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, who are investigating abuses in the Post Office Department, to-day opened their investigation to representatives of the press. Mr. Holbrook, a former clerk in the department, was examined in reference to the straw-bidding practiced by mail route contractors. While in the department he was detailed to investigate the mail service on the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries, and made a report of his observations, which report, he has been informed, has been abstracted from the files of the department. Contracts for carrying mails on the Mississippi were given Dr. Peterson after straw bidders failed. For this service he was paid $30,000 per annum, while the packet company with which he contracted to do the work received but $7,800. Peterson was a favorite contractor of the department, and was on the most intimate and friendly terms with Giles A. Smith, then Assistant Postmaster General. His accounts were settled in an irregular manner, and without the certificates required from other contractors. Fines imposed upon him for failures were always remitted, and the witness was informed by the Inspection Clerk that there was no use imposing fines upon Peterson, because the Second Assistant Postmaster General (Smith) always remitted them. In 1874 Chief Woodward, of the department, by direction of Postmaster General Jewell, came to witness and solicited his aid in detecting and exposing frauds upon the service. He informed Woodward that some time previously he had furnished information of frauds that were being practiced to certain Congressmen and newspaper correspondents, and supposed this fact would cost him his place. He informed Woodward that if he would take the newspaper articles and compare their statements with the records of the office he would find abundant proofs of the frauds charged. Subsequently Woodward admitted to him that the newspaper statements were correct, but were not half so bad as the facts shown by the records. Shortly after this he was sent for by the Postmaster General, and informed that he had been in communication with Congressmen and newspaper correspondents about Post Office affairs, and his resignation was requested. No reason was assigned by the Postmaster General for this action, and none was asked for by Holbrook. Upon tendering his resignation he was given thirty days' leave of absence. Chief Clerk Knowlton, upon the evening following the presentation of his resignation, informed him that he (Knowlton) had learned the reason for the Postmaster General's action, and while he regretted it he could give him no information about the matter. Holbrook was afterward informed by a Post Office clerk that he heard Peterson say Holbrook's discharge was necessary for his salvation, and he believed that the demand for his resignation was instigated by Peterson. Holbrook's evidence was given with great accuracy of detail, names and dates being given to corroborate his testimony. His examination will be continued to-morrow. He was the reputed author of certain letters in the New-York *Sun* last year, attacking the Post Office Department, and it has been understood that it was on account of these attacks that he was dismissed from the department, or forced to resign, which amounts to the same thing. The above is his own story of his relations to the department.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

CONSIDERATION OF THE HAWAIIAN TREATY BILL POSTPONED—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Committee of Ways and Means met to-day, but transacted no business. The Hawaiian Treaty bill was postponed till Thursday. It had been supposed that it would be agreed to in committee to-day and reported to-morrow, but now it will not probably come before the House till next week. The Tariff bill has not been discussed in committee, nor indeed spoken of in any way, except in reference to the printing of an additional number of copies. It has not yet been distributed among the different members of the committee for consideration. Nothing is likely to be done with it till next week at least. Mr. Morrison tells everybody that the bill will be reported favorably, and will be passed by the House; but another member of the committee says the bill will never be reported, and still another says Mr. Morrison is not able to push any measure, but is only strong in holding back and forcing inaction. Several persons have made application to be heard by the committee on special propositions in the bill, but no time for hearings is yet fixed. The Tariff bill is really adrift in committee, and nobody can form a reasonably sure guess even as to what its fate may be.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

CHURCHES REPRESENTED FROM MICHIGAN—SOMETHING ABOUT THE DELEGATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—There is no lack of significant comment in well-informed Congregational circles in this State upon the nature of the selections made by Plymouth Church for representation in its Advisory Council. None of the Detroit churches, all of which were represented in the council of 1874, were invited, and with one exception neither of the Pastors of the four churches named would be ranked among the ten leading Congregational ministers of Michigan. The Kalamazoo church will be represented by Rev. Frank Russell, its Pastor, and Leroy Cahill, of its congregation. Mr. Russell was formerly stationed in Brooklyn, and has already figured in published letters and telegrams as a strong partisan of Mr. Beecher, and is known to be on his side. Of the Grand Rapids Church, Rev. J. Morgan Smith is Pastor, and he was educated by one of Mr. Beecher's brothers. A majority of the committee of that church reported against sending any delegates to the council, and a very animated contest followed at the church meeting, Mr. Smith strongly opposing the committee and advocating representation. In the end he carried his point, and James Gallup was elected the additional delegate, with United States District Judge Solomon L. Withey as alternate. Of the Jackson Church, Rev. Moses Smith is Pastor, and those who know him well classify him as undoubtedly friendly to Mr. Beecher in this matter. The other Michigan Church invited is that of Flint, and its Pastor, Rev. Richard Cordley, has been but a few months in the State, having come from Kansas, and but little is known concerning his views or position. The names of the lay delegates of the last two churches are not yet announced.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 8.—The First Church, Methuen, accepts the invitation to the Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Amesbury Mills Church accept the invitation to participate in the Plymouth Church Council.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—Plymouth Church, of this city, to-night elected Judge A. H. Young as a delegate to the Beecher Advisory Council.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 8.—High Street Church voted to-night to take part in the Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

THE MARRIAGE OF JAMES PARTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—There is quite a sensation in Newburyport over the marriage of James Parton, the author, to his step-daughter, such marriages being forbidden by the statutes of this State. The bridegroom learned his status on the morning succeeding that of the wedding, and to prevent further scandal left his home in charge of his wife and took rooms for himself at a boarding-house. He will apply to the Legislature for a special act sanctioning the marriage.

MOB LAW IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The *Commercial's* Bloomington (Ind.) special says that a body of masked men appeared at the jail there at 2 o'clock this morning, overpowered the Sheriff, secured the keys, and shot and killed a prisoner named C. A. Marshon, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life three years ago, but the Supreme Court recently granted him a new trial. The mob left a letter with the Sheriff ordering the prisoner's attorney to leave town within thirty days.

WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

PROSECUTION OF GEN. BABCOCK.

A POWERFUL PRESENTATION OF THE CASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT—THE DEFENSE CONTESTING THE GROUND AT EVERY POINT—THE EVIDENCE ADDUCED YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The opening speech of District Attorney Dyer, made in the Babcock trial to-day, though not an extraordinary piece of oratory, is considered to be a powerful presentation of the case for the Government. The general public are somewhat surprised at the bold confidence with which the prosecution asserted its readiness to trace Ring money directly to the hands of Babcock, and it is conceded that if the Government makes out a case as strong as it promises, the defendant's conviction is a foregone conclusion. Much speculation is indulged in concerning the character of the jury. The charge is made that United States Marshal Leffingwell has used every effort to pack a jury in Babcock's favor. It is to be noted, however, that kindred charges of corruption were made in every case that has preceded the present one, and yet a verdict of guilty was the result each time. The jury is a plain, honest, farmer-looking set of men, all from interior counties, and the probabilities are that they will do justice. The jury will be kept to itself during the trial, but will be allowed to read the daily papers, provided the daily papers confine themselves to an impartial and accurate report of the trial, and contain nothing calculated to prejudice the minds of the jurors. The frequent interruptions made by the counsel for the defense in the way of objection to the introduction of certain evidence by the prosecution, show that Babcock's attorneys have set in to make a hard fight and will contest the ground at all points. Judge Porter, of New-York, is looked upon as the strong lawyer of the case, though Storrs, of Chicago, is the mouthpiece. Judge Dillon's rulings during the day are regarded as an indication that he is determined to give much latitude in the introduction of testimony, and that the laws with reference to the competency of co-conspirators as witnesses will be construed with marked liberality. The scene in and about the court-room was even more remarkable than it was yesterday. By 9 A. M., at least five times more people had gathered at the door than could have gotten in, and there was a perfect scramble for positions near the doorway, so that an eligible seat might be easily secured when the door opened. Of course Babcock is the centre of all eyes both in and out of court, and every movement and expression of his are watched with eager curiosity. During the reading of the indictment and the speech of the District Attorney he showed unusual excitement, nervously twitching his meustache and moving uneasily in his seat. When the adjournment of court was announced he rapidly passed to the Clerk's room, and from thence to the street, gaining his hotel before the people outside knew he was gone. Col. H. F. Yarzan, Chief of Revenue Agents, who arrived to-day from Washington, is said to be one of the strongest witnesses the Government has. The Government is undoubtedly in possession of confidential letters written by Babcock and McDonald after the latter's indictment, and it is said that it will be impossible to explain the letters except upon the basis of Babcock's complicity.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The United States Circuit Court opened promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, and without any delay the selection of a jury in the Babcock case was proceeded with. The jurors were examined very briefly by the prosecution. The defense made no examination whatever of most of the jurors, but three or four were put through a rigid inquiry. James Milton, of Milton, Marion County, was excused for cause. He admitted that the finding of an indictment against a party left a bad impression on his mind which would probably require proof to remove. Both sides exhausted all of their peremptory challenges, three each, and the jury was finally sworn in at 11:45 o'clock, and was composed as follows: B. N. Blackwood, Lewis County; Matt. Woodruff, Clarke County; W. E. Wilson, Lewis County; Ezra Johnson, Lewis County; B. F. Snyder, Knox County; W. N. Keatley, St. Charles County; Edward B. F. May, Franklin County; W. Blakeley, Austin County; D. W. Taintor, Gasconade County; W. S. Jewett, Jefferson County; H. F. Jackson, Marion County, and Harvey Lessons, Lewis County. The District Attorney announced that no more whisky cases would come before the court at this special term, and all the jurors outside of this trial panel were discharged. The District Attorney then addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution. He repeated the history of the conspiracy which was organized here in 1871, stating that it involved all distillers and rectifiers and Government officers and employes here, and had its ramifications even in Washington. He cited several dispatches alleged to have passed between Joyce, McDonald, Avery, and Babcock, to show that the two latter persons were engaged in the conspiracy, and corresponded with the conspirators. The dispatches between Joyce and Babcock, touching the appointment of Col. Constantine Maguire as Collector of Internal Revenue, after the death of Charles W. Ford, were cited, and Col. Dyer stated that it would be proved that from that time on the defendant furnished information to the Ring here. The department was thwarted in all efforts to get an investigation that would reveal the frauds, for the reason that all revenue agents sent here to examine affairs were either bought upon their arrival, or advices had been received here of their contemplated visits, and opportunity was thus given to the distillers to straighten up, and show regular work. Col. Dyer claimed that it would be clearly shown that Babcock not only had full knowledge of the existence of the frauds which were carried on, but that he aided the conspirators in their work, and received money directly from Joyce, who mailed it to him. Babcock and Avery were the two men at Washington who kept the Ring posted. Even after the indictment of Gen. McDonald, Babcock, it would be proved, was in secret correspondence with him. The evidence, Col. Dyer said, would, in a measure, be circumstantial, but there would not be a link missing in the chain.

Joseph M. Fitzroy was then put on the witness stand for the prosecution. After testifying to his position in the revenue service, &c., he was asked by District Attorney Dyer, who conducted the examination, to state what he knew about C. G. Megrue and his operations here in 1871, to which Judge Krum, of the counsel for the defense, objected, on the ground that such a statement would be only of hearsay character, as the witness did not enter the Collector's office until May, 1873. Besides, said he, the indictment charges the defendant with conspiring to defraud the Government out of a tax of seventy cents per gallon on certain proof spirits in 1871. That tax did not go into effect until June, 1872. We therefore hold that no such conspiracy existed or could exist. There may have been a conspiracy to defraud the Government out of fifty cents per gallon—that being the tax then imposed—but this is not laid out in the indictment, and we claim that it is the correct rule of law that a conspiracy must be proved under the rule as laid out in the indictment. It is entirely incompetent to show the existence of a conspiracy to defraud the Government generall y, when the indict ment charges conspiracy to defraud out of a particular or specified tax.

Col. Broadhead said it was not necessary to show by witnesses what the tax was. It was enough to show that the Government had been defrauded. The prosecution are only compelled to show that a conspiracy was formed, its objects, &c., that conspiracy continued after the change in the tax was made, and that the defendant was one of the conspirators.

Judges Dillon and Treat consulted together a few moments, after which Judge Dillon said: "We will not positively determine now whether the pleader has confined himself to the particular and specific tax of seventy cents per gallon, as that tax was not imposed until 1872. It may be that the prosecution cannot show what transpired prior to that time, but if what was done before was simply continued acts, it does not follow that it is incompetent to snow what the frame, structure, &c., was of the whole conspiracy. We have such little time to decide these questions that our ruling may be irregular, and, therefore, we will keep the question in mind and decide upon its admission hereafter. The witness may answer the question, it being understood that the ruling of the court on its competency will be given hereafter."

The witness then began to speak about Mr. Megrue, when the defense objected, and he was withdrawn.

Mr. Thompson, a distiller, was then called to the stand. He gave a history of his connection with the Ring, explained how he made crooked whisky, &c., all of which has been stated numerous times before. During the examination of this witness the defense objected to all questions not directly relevant to the indictment against the defendant, but Judge Dillon ruled that testimony to establish the existence of a conspiracy might be given, and the witness gave a full account of the Ring and its operations.

Fitzroy was then recalled, and Col. Dyer asked him if Megrue ever paid him any money. Mr. Storrs objected to anything more pertaining to what he called the Megrue conspiracy. He said, Thompson has testified that it ended in 1872, and the prosecution, in opening, stated the same thing. A long argument ensued, during which Col. Broadhead said the theory is that there was a conspiracy formed in 1871, embracing the Supervisors, Collector, a special revenue agent, and others; that they went on making illicit whisky. It was not necessary that they should meet in a room and lay their plans. It was a continuation of the same plan, the same division, &c. There was no formal understanding. They knew what they were to do.

Judge Porter interrupted Col. Broadhead, and said counsel did not meet the question fairly. The question was whether the prosecution intended to connect the defendant with the conspiracy of 1871. We have it openly avowed, in deliberate argument, by the Government, that there was a conspiracy in 1871 which ended in 1872. The same counsel calls to the stand a witness who says it was closed in November of 1872. The man who organized it left it and went away, and the effort is to connect the defendant with it. We submit they cannot resort to such means to prove the connection of the defendant with this conspiracy.

Mr. Broadhead replied that the prosecution did not admit there was a conspiracy commencing in 1871 and ending in 1872. It was continuous from 1871 to 1875, when the strong arm of the Government stopped it. May we not establish the fact that Megrue was only an officer of the Ring, and was discharged when he went out, and some one else put in his place. We do not claim that the defendant was connected with the conspiracy in 1871.

Mr. Porter said he was glad the gentleman so frankly declared that Gen. Babcock was not connected with the Megrue conspiracy, but was it fair for the Government to turn an indictment charging intention to make illicit spirits in 1874 into an excuse to go back to a conspiracy with which it was admitted he had no connection, in order to convict him?

The court said: "As we understand it, the inquiry of the witness is as to what took place in 1872, and it is objected to on the ground that the conspiracy of 1872 ended in that year and is not connected with the conspiracy charged in the indictment. Counsel stated in the opening that the conspiracy with which the defendant is alleged to have been connected commenced in 1871, and extended to 1875. Col. Broadhead says, the Government has no evidence to show the complicity of the defendant in 1871 or 1872. If it were a fact that the conspiracy ended in 1872, we should hold it irrelevant to admit anything further concerning that time; but it is not admitted that the conspiracy ended then. Mr. Thompson used language which seems to intimate that the conspiracy ended then; but that is a view of it from his standpoint. At present we think you had better direct your attention not so much to the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872 as to 1873 and 1874. If we can see, when the case is all in, that the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872 is not a part of the conspiracy alleged in the indictment, and that the defendant is not connected with the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872, then we can act on the testimony already presented and rule it out."

The court then adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY BRISTOW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The various false reports of hostility between the President and Secretary Bristow are, either by design or accident the most powerful agencies yet used in the interest of the Whisky Ring. They probably originated with people who desire to break down the prosecutions, and they hope to produce a serious complication in the Cabinet by representing that private hostility exists between the members. There is very little reason to doubt that for the purpose of creating trouble, the most unblushing misrepresentations have been made to the President and to members of his Cabinet. Thus far all attempts of the Ring agents to paralyze the prosecutions by destroying the harmony that has existed in their conduct have signally failed. Advantage is taken of the sensitive and excited state of feeling attending the trial of Gen. Babcock to renew the effort. There is the utmost confidence here that Gen. Babcock will have a perfectly fair trial. Sentiment is divided upon the question of his guilt, and probably by far the greater number are waiting, before forming opinions, to hear the testimony. There are very few people here—of whom the Secretary of the Treasury is not one—who would not rejoice at an acquittal of Gen. Babcock on clear and unanswerable evidence.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CASES.

SEVERAL PARTIES INDICTED—SOUTHER N VIOLATIONS OF THE REVENUE LAW.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Col. W. J. Behan and John Thorn, of the firm of Behan, Thorn & Co., and John Henderson have been indicted by the Grand Jury for receiving packages of distilled spirits as wholesale-liquor dealers, and knowingly, willfully, unlawfully, and fraudulently neglecting, or omitting to make proper entries in the books which the law requires them to keep. There were five counts against Henderson, whose bail was fixed at $10,000, and eight counts against Beban and Thorn, their bail being fixed at $15,000 each. District Attorney J. R. Beckwith, his assistant, Mr. Gurley; Gen. Brady, Supervisor; Mr. Wheeler, Revenue Agent, and others are busily engaged in searching out cases of violation of the revenue laws.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over New-England and the South Atlantic States. It has fallen from the lakes to Tennessee, and thence westward, with rising temperature, and east to south winds. Light rains have fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and from the upper lakes to the Missouri Valley, turning into snow over the northern portion of that section. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed on the coasts of California and Oregon, over which a storm is advancing eastward. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg and St. Louis, and fallen at Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and Memphis.

PROBABILITES.

In the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-east to north-east winds, and partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with lower temperature than on Tuesday, and possibly light snow in Northern New-York and Northern New-England, but thence southward rising temperature and possibly light rains.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $3,000,000.

DESTRUCTION OF NEARLY ONE-HALF OF A BLOCK—THE WAREHOUSE OF LESHER, WHITMAN & CO., THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, AND FIVE OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED—SEVERAL SMALLER STRUCTURES NEARLY DESTROYED.

Nearly one-half of the block bounded by Broadway and Grand, Howard, and Crosby streets was destroyed by fire last evening. The first alarm was sounded at 6:30 o'clock, and by 10:30 the flames were entirely under control. It is impossible to fix the loss with accuracy, but it is believed that the damage will reach at least three million dollars. The firm of Lesher, Whitman & Co., importers and dealers in trimmings and fancy goods, at Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway and No. 10 Crosby street, who are said to be the heaviest losers. The estimated loss of Catlin, Brundett & Co., dealers in cloths and manufacturers of clothing, is $500,000. Aside from these large houses, a score or more of smaller firms lost their entire stocks. The Continental Hotel was also burned. Two firemen were killed and six were seriously injured by a falling wall.

The immense volume of flame that curled up from the burning building attracted thousands of people who had just quitted their work. As soon as the Police arrived those who were there through curiosity were driven back to the corner of Howard street on the lower side and to Grand street on the upper side of the burned district. Later, as the flames spread, the crowd, which every moment was growing larger, was forced further from the scene of the conflagration, and the people thronged through the side streets, from which they could get a better view of the fire, which was plainly visible over the house tops. Long after the walls had fallen in the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, up and down town, were crowded with men, women, and children, who were anxiously pushing their way through the mud and slush toward the scene of the disaster. The street cars were blockaded, and the stages were turned off to run through side streets. After the walls had fallen and buried the unfortunate fireman, the news of the disaster spread like wildfire through the crowd, and traveled swiftly to the ears of the anxious wives of many of the brave fellows who were working to suppress the flames. Broadway, in front of the demolished buildings was strewn with huge pieces of the iron fronts that had fallen, fortunately without killing anyone, into the roadway and covered the many lines of hose that ran along the street. Many of the people in the neighborhood brought from their dwellings some of their household goods, which were piled up in the streets and guarded by the watchful owners. A few of the guests of the St. Nicholas, who became frightened as the fire became more and more violent, left that house and went elsewhere, some as far as the Windsor.

Nothing definite has been ascertained in regard to the cause of the fire. Patrolman Corey, of the Fourteenth Precinct, states that he discovered the flames in the vicinity of the engine room in the basement of the building No. 10 Crosby street, and at once gave an alarm.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

DETAILS OF THE DISCOVERY—A DELAY IN GIVING THE ALARM—WORKING OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening flames were discovered on the first floor of the five-story brick building No. 10 Crosby street, occupied by Lesher, Whitman & Co., importers of and extensive dealers in trimmings and fancy goods. The building extends through to Broadway, on which thoroughfare it was numbered Nos. 444 and 446. In the excitement and confusion consequent upon the discovery of the fire a fatal delay occurred in summoning the Fire Department. The first alarm received at Police Head-quarters from the Headquarters of the Fire Department was at 6:28 P. M., while as near as it can be ascertained the fire was first seen at 6:15. The firemen responded with alacrity. Engine No. 20, whose quarters are in Marion street, near Spring, was the first steamer to arrive, and was quickly followed by engines Nos. 13, 31, 30, and 27, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 89 and 1, forming the battalion in whose district the fire occurred. Chief of Battalion Benjamin Gicquel was in command, and directed the operations of the firemen. When the building was entered it was found that, owing to the combustible nature of the goods with which the building was filled, the flames had made such rapid headway as to defy the efforts of the firemen to check them. The flames spread from floor to floor in an incredibly short space of time, and were soon bursting out of all the windows, both on Crosby street and Broadway. Chief Engineer Bates and his assistant, Engineer Shay, had by this time arrived, and comprehending at once that a terrible conflagration was imminent, sent out in rapid succession a second and third alarm. In a few moments the reinforcements called for by the Chief began to arrive, and the steamers reaching the ground with a full head of steam on were placed in the most available positions, and in less than ten minutes ten powerful streams of water were being poured into the burning building. No visible effect was produced by this vast volume of water, for the flames sped on with fearful velocity, and soon burst forth through the roof, shooting high into the air and illuminating the whole neighborhood. The flames then extended to the adjoining building, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, running through to No. 14 Crosby street. This was an elegant six-story double building, with a massive iron front, and was occupied by a number of firms in the cloth and clothing business. The fire had burned through the flimsy walls dividing the two buildings, and rushed from floor to floor with the speed of the wind, and the most determined efforts of the firemen seemed to be without avail. Reinforcements were sent for by telegraph, and every available hydrant for many block around was put in use, and fortunately the supply of water was good, and each steamer had sufficient. Notwithstanding all this, the flames showed no signs of abatement, but, gathering strength as they spread, threatened with destruction the entire block on Broadway from Grand to Howard street. No. 452 Broadway, running through to No. 16 Crosby street was next attacked. This was a five-story brick and iron front building, and in a very short time was in flames from the basement to the roof. At this time the conflagration was at its height, and the scene presented was one which almost beggars description. The destroying flames had full possession of the three buildings named, from front to rear and from basement to roof. Out of each of the many windows belched forth volumes of flames, accompanied by dense smoke. Above the roofs of the burning buildings the flame shot up to a great height, and showers of sparks were carried by the wind above the surrounding buildings. The heat became so intense that the firemen were unable to stand in front of the burning building, and could not approach near enough to make the streams of water effective. It was greatly feared that the flames would cross the street, and set on fire the lofty buildings on the west side of Broadway. Already a large six-story tenement-house on the east side of Crosby street, immediately opposite the burning building, had taken fire, and it required the unremitting attention of Engine Company No. 3, to prevent the destruction of this building and the adjoining property on Crosby street. It was evident that the utmost exertions of the firemen would not avail to save the buildings already on fire, and all attempts in that direction ceased, and they were abandoned to their fate. That this was a wise decision the result shows, for the firemen were enabled to use all their energies in saving the surrounding property, and in this they were highly successful. Lines of hose were carried over the roofs of the threatened buildings, and the fronts of the structures were kept thoroughly drenched. But these efforts would have been futile to a certain extent but for the falling of the walls of the buildings, which occurred at about 7:30 o'clock, or within less than an hour after the fire broke out. The roof of No. 444 and No. 446 Broadway fell in first with a loud crash, and forced out the front and rear walls. Very soon after the walls of No. 448 and No. 450 fell. The front walls, which were of iron, fell into Broadway covering the pavement with the debris. Huge masses of the iron which formed the front of the building were thrown to a considerable distance and incumbered the opposite sidewalk. With the fall of these walls the firemen gained their first advantage. The heat became less intense, and the firemen were enabled to approach closer to the ruins and renew the attack at close quarters. At 8:30 o'clock the fire was under control, and all danger of its extending in any other direction was past.

NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS.

LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.'S LOSS $600,000—THE LOSS OF CATLIN, BRUNDRETT & CO. ESTIMATED AT $500,000—THE OTHER PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The result of the conflagration so far as the destruction of property is concerned may be summed up as follows:

The buildings Nos. 444, 446, 448, 450, and 452 Broadway, extending through to Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 Crosby street, are completely destroyed with their valuable contents. Nos. 440, 442, 454, and 456 Broadway are badly damaged, and the rear of several buildings on Grand street are partially destroyed or badly damaged.

Following is a list of occupants as fully as they could be ascertained last night:

Nos. 446 and 446 Broadway and No. 10 Crosby street was occupied by Lesher, Whitman & Co., importers and dealers in trimmings. They occupied the first floor and basement only, and it is stated that they carried a stock valued at $600,000. It is totally destroyed. The upper floors were occupied by Siedenbach, Schwab & Co., clothing manufacturers; William Smith & Co., importers of cloths, and Snedeker, Watrous & Boynton, manufacturers of clothing.

Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, running through to No. 12 Crosby street, was occupied by Catlin, Brundrett & Co., dealers in cloths and manufacturers of clothing. This firm carried a stock valued at $500,000. The upper floors were occupied by A. C. Cushing, clothier, whose loss is estimated at $20,000, and Hornthal, Whitehead & Co., whose loss is estimated at $40,000.

No. 452 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby street was occupied as follows: First floor and basement by Powers, Gaston & Co., dealers in boots and shoes; loss estimated at $50,000. The second floor by Phelps & Everdell, wholesale dealers in combs, and the third, fourth, and fifth floors by George E. Shortridge & Co., clothing manufacturers, whose loss is $150,000.

No 442 Broadway is the Continental Hotel, occupied by E. L. Merrifield, whose loss is estimated at $20,000. The loss on the building is $10,000.

No. 440 Broadway is occupied by John S. Hultin, printer and stationer, McCay & Hasberg, importers of fans, &c., and Joseph Beckel, dealer in human hair and corsets. The damage by water is considerable.

No. 454 Broadway is occupied by C. W. Yutte & Co., cloth dealers, and Guiterman Bros., importers of silk goods, both of whom sustain heavy losses by water.

No. 456 Broadway is occupied by Adams & Bendix, dealers in tailors' trimmings, and B. Sondheim & Co., fancy goods, whose stocks are damaged by water.

No. 458 Broadway, on the corner of Grand street a white marble building erected by the late I. M. Singer, the sewing-machine manufacturer, is now occupied by Weichman & Co., cloth dealers. The rear of the building is somewhat damaged by fire, and the stock on the premises damaged by water.

No. 125 Grand street is a restaurant known as the Patullo House, damaged by fire and water.

The upper floors of Nos. 125 and 127 Grand street are occupied by Roll & Meyering, manufacturers of cloth hats and caps, stock damaged by fire and water. Elkin Hyman, cloth dealer, Morris Silberstein, dress trimmings, and J. Brezinsky, furs, occupants of No. 127 Grand street, sustain losses on stock by fire and water.

No. 129 Grand street, occupied by Foller, Byer & Co., dealers in woolens, and Kauffman Bros. & Bondy, importers of smokers' articles, damaged by water.

The tenement-house Nos. 9 and 11 Crosby street was damaged by the fire, the windows and shutters being burned. The fronts of the buildings Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Crosby street were also scorched, but not much damaged, as was also the large building at the corner of Crosby and Howard streets, occupied by Messrs. Noel & Saurel, importers of plate glass.

The fronts of the buildings Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, occupied by Porter Brothers & Co. and Teft & Griswold, and No. 447 Broadway, occupied by Isaacs & Hackes and the New-Britain Knitting Company, were also scorched by the heat, but were only slightly damaged.

The insurance of Lesher, Whitman & Co. is $450,000, and that of Catlin, Brundrett & Co. is $400,000.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED AND FIVE OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Like almost all conflagrations of similar magnitude, the ruin of property was last night attended by a tragic loss of life, which added its dark horrors to the terrible disaster. About 8:30 o'clock the fire, afterr aging for over two hours, had consumed the entire interior of the buildings, Nos. 444 and 446, including the supports of the front and rear walls, which a little later, unable to sustain the shock of the water thrown against them, tottered for a moment and then fell with a reverberating crash. The impetus given by the fall of the front wall facing Broadway was sufficient to throw large fragments of slate and other débris to the opposite walk, the main portion of the wall, covering the street with a confused mass of ruins. The rear wall, which fell shortly afterward, however, carried its ruins inward, burying the site of the building in brick and iron. After the fall of the walls the flames, in consequence of the unremitting labors of the firemen, began to show signs of diminishing vigor. Shortly afterward four of the men intrusted with the care of the hose of Engine No. 30, forgetting in the excitement of the moment, that precaution which even the most daring of the force practice, and seemingly unconscious of the hazard of their action, gradually worked their way into the blazing ruins to a distance of twenty feet from the Broadway walk. Having thus ventured into the midst of the flames without orders from Chief Bates, they directed the stream from the hose upon the side wall of the building No. 444, which had remained standing, but which the firemen mistook for the firm side wall of the Continental Hotel. As the water poured upon the roof of the latter building, it soaked through the mortar by which only the independent wall was held. Unsuspicious of the disaster that was to overtake them, they continued to play upon the weakened wall, while streams from other engines were continually poured upon them to prevent their fainting and being consumed by the terrible heat. Suddenly, while they were thus occupied, the shock of the water shook the wall, and it crashed to the ground, burying beneath its scorching ruins the bodies of two of the firemen, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring six others, who were struck by fragments which had become detached from the wall.

Although for the moment paralyzed with horror, the firemen and Police, instantly recovering their presence of mind, rushed into the flames to rescue from the ruins the bodies of their unfortunate fellows. During their efforts to recover the victims, streams of water were, as before, thrown upon them to prevent their being killed by the heat. After a search, in which Roundsman McLaughlin especially rendered efficient service, the bodies were finally recovered and removed to the liquor saloon No. 439 Broadway, opposite. David Clute, of No. 282 West Twenty-fifth street, the driver of Engine No. 30, was removed from the ruins with a broken neck. David Muldrew, of No. 237 West Tenth street, who was standing by the side of Clute when the fatal wall fell, was also dead when removed from the hot ruins, his death having been caused by a fracture of the skull. John H. Bush, of No. 25 Christopher street, Assistant Foreman of the same engine, although escaping alive, had his arms and legs crushed and broken, and received other injuries which will probably prove fatal. Richard Burke, of No. 31 Willett street, a member of the Merchants' Insurance patrol; Thomas J. Cortissos, of No. 563 Broome street, a member of Engine No. 30; Henry Mackey and Adam Messer, both of Engine No. 17, and William Fleming, of Engine No. 25, were also found to be more or less seriously injured. Upon being removed to the liquor saloon, the injured men were attended by Police Surgeon Maclay and Dr. Vandewater. Meanwhile a telegram, which had been sent to Bellevue Hospital, brought three ambulances to the scene, and under the superintendence of Charity Commissioner Brennan and Fire Commissioner King, the firemen, Brush, Burke, and Cortissos, whose injuries were the most serious, were soon conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where their wounds were further dressed. Henry Mackey, Adam Messer, and William Fleming were happily not serious, and they were sent to their various homes. Chief Bates, who was standing by engine No. 30 at the time of the disaster, was also slightly bruised in the cheek by a fragment of timber or brick. Under the superintendence of Capt. McDonald, the bodies of the dead firemen were removed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

ANOTHER FIREMAN REPORTED DEAD.

It is reported that Bush had died in Bellevue Hospital at 11:50 o'clock.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Upon the discovery of the fire an alarm was sent at 6:28 o'clock from Box No. 167, corner of Grand street and Broadway, and was responded to by Engines Nos. 13, 20, 27, 31, and Trucks Nos. 1, 8, and 9. Before these reached the fire, however, it became evident to Chief Bates that the conflagration was likely to exceed the usual limits, and accordingly four minutes later a second alarm was sounded, at 6:32 o'clock, bringing engines Nos. 7, 12, 33, and truck No. 10. Their combined efforts, however, proved almost utterly inadequate, and although engines Nos. 9, 17, and 24, and truck No. 3 responded to an alarm sounded a minute later, Chief Bates sounded an extra alarm from box No. 332, calling engines Nos. 5, 14, 18, and 25 to the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, from which they were immediately ordered to the fire. As the fire still continued the Chief shortly afterward sounded a second alarm from the same box, which was responded to by Engine No. 28 and Trucks Nos. 5 and 12. A special alarm was also sent from the Fire Department Building, summoning Engines Nos. 6, 11, and 21, which upon reaching the Head-quarters were sent to hydrants in the vicinity of the burning buildings, to render additional assistance in reducing the fire to control. Engines Nos. 11, 16, and 23 were also summoned to the fire, but, as it was under control when they arrived, they were not worked. Twenty-one engines had thus been called, within a comparatively brief space of time, to render assistance at a particular point, and it became necessary to cover the ground left unprotected during their absence; accordingly alarms were struck calling Engine No. 22 from Yorkville to cover the ground of Engine No. 8, the latter being sent to Twenty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, the quarters of Engine No. 16, which had been called to the fire, but not worked. Engine No. 14 being at the fire, No. 23 was dispatched to its station, corner of Eighteenth street and Broadway, Engine No. 19, being sent to Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue to cover the ground of No. 18, which had responded to Chief Bates' first extra call. Finally, No. 40 was sent to cover the ground left unprotected by No. 23, which, like No. 16, had gone to the fire, but returned on finding that its assistance was unnecessary. About 9:30 o'clock the combined efforts of the various engines having removed all danger and reduced the flames to control, they gradually began to cease operations and report at head-quarters for duty elsewhere. By 10:30 o'clock the fire had so far diminished that engines Nos. 1, 5, 9, 12, 14, 18, 30, and 31 were called off by Chief Bates and immediately returned to their respective sta ions.

SERVICES OF THE POLICE.

A large force of Police were on duty at the fire and rendered efficient service, aiding the firemen and keeping in check the immense concourse of people who had been attracted to the scene. Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, in whose district the fire occurred, was promptly on hand with his reserve platoon, but finding that a most extensive conflagration was probable, he telegraphed for assistance, and the reserves from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Fifteenth Precincts were sent to his assistance, numbering in all a force of over one hundred and fifty men. Superintendent Walling, Inspectors Dilks and McDermott, and Capts. Lowery and McDonnell were also present. The Police arrangements were admirable. The cordon of Police extended from Canal to Broome streets, and as far east as Elm street, and within the space thus cleared none were allowed to enter save the firemen, insurance men, and reporters. But for this excellent management a large number of lookers-on would have been maimed or killed.

A MEMORABLE SITE.

SKETCH OF "444"—BURNED FOUR TIMES IN THIRTY YEARS—AN INTERESTING LOCALITY TO THEATRICAL PEOPLE.

The well-known building No. 444 Broadway, which was consumed in the conflagration last night, was in many respects a landmark of old New-York. During the period between 1850 and 1860 it was occupied by the City Assembly Rooms, then one of the largest and best-known ball-rooms in the City. About 1855 the space under the ball-room was leased and fitted up as a variety theatre, Jerome B. Fellowes, of Fellowes' Minstrels, opening with a troupe which was at first an offshoot of the old Christy Minstrels organization, and comprised among its members George Christy and other well-known performers. Fellows had the theatre about a year. At the close of his management it was taken by Mr. John Brougham, and its name changed to Brougham's Lyceum. Severa other troupes afterward occupied the boards in succession, and in 1858-9, R. W. Butler leased the house, and started the variety theatre which later on became famous as "444." Among the actors who acquired celebrity on its stage were "Tony" Pastor and "Billy" O'Neil, "Charley" White, "Billy" Holmes, Thompson and Carr, and James Wambold were connected with the theatre at various times during Butler's management. It was then the leading variety theatre of the Metropolis, and, from va-

Continued on Fifth Page.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 8.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a number of House bills, among them the bill making an appropriation to pay fourteen crippled and disabled Union soldiers from the 6th day of December, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1876. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CIRCUIT COURTS BILL.

The Senate bill fixing the time for holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the Districts of California, Oregon, and Nevada, was laid before the Senate with several amendments of the House of Representatives, which were concurred in and the bill passed.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to secure depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss. Laid on the table.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Senate bill to pay the First National Bank of St. Albans, in the County of Franklin, Vt., the value of certain United States Treasury notes, held by said bank as Financial Agent of the United States, and forcibly taken therefrom by raiders from Canada in 1864. After some discussion the bill was laid over.

CHANGE IN COMMITTEES.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, the President *pro tem.*, said, while he was ever ready to do his part of official labor, he found that his services on three committees conflicted with the requirements of the presiding officer, and he was not able to meet the requirements of the service on the Committee on Finance. He therefore asked to be relieved from service on that committee. It was so ordered, and the Chair was authorized to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, was appointed.

DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, moved to call up the unfinished business from the morning hour of yesterday, being the Senate bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes, making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, "That the public lands affected by this act shall not be open to private entry until the same shall be offered at public sale after the passage of this act." Mr. CLAYTON said, after reflection, he had concluded to accept the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] with some modification. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Edmunds:

"*Provided*, That the public lands affected by this act shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable from time to time, and according to the provisions of existing laws, and shall not be subject to private entry until so offered."

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, said the people of Mississippi felt no interest whatever in the passage of this law, but the public had an interest, and that interest he would undertake to protect. Much of the land in Mississippi had been forfeited by the owners rather than pay the taxes. In 1874 the State, in order to induce those whose lands had been forfeited to come forward and pay the taxes, provided by law that if the taxes for that year should be paid all the arrears should be abated. Under this law not two per cent. of the lands thus forfeited were redeemed, and lands to the extent of 2,000,000 acres had been forfeited by them. In the alluvial portion of the State, where a bale of cotton could be raised to the acre, he [Mr. Alcorn] had permitted lands to be sold for taxes which he purchased at $10 per acre, because he knew if he redeemed them the taxes would continue from that time forward. If this bill should be passed as it was proposed to amend it, the report of the Land Commissioner would show, two years hence, that thousands of dollars had been expended in offering lands for sale in Mississippi, when the whole proceeds of such lands would not pay such expense.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, opposed the bill, and said in less than a quarter of a century it would be impossible to find a quarter of a section of land for any actual settler.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted a resolution that the Committee of the District of Columbia be instructed to consider the propriety of preparing and reporting a bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia, under which the people, through the elective franchise, may regulate and control their domestic affairs, not inconsistent with the protection, regulation, and control by the United States of public property, and the exercise of such jurisdiction as may be necessary in the national capital. Agreed to.

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION REFUSED.

The question being on Mr. Wright's motion for an executive session, the yeas and nays were demanded and it was lost—Yeas, 18; nays, 43.

When the name of Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, was called, (he having been married this morning,) the Chair, Mr. FERRY, said: My colleague has paired to-day and is necessarily absent. [Great laughter.]

THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS ACT.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of vessel-owners and the Captains' Association of Philadelphia, remonstrating against transferring the execution of the Shipping Commissioners' act from the Department of Justice to the Treasury Department. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, presented the petition of citizens of New-Haven for the repeal of the act providing for the resumption of specie payment, and also for the retirement of national bank notes, as a substitution therefor of legal tenders, and that the same be received by the Government in the payment of duties on imports, at a par with gold. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Senate then took up the House bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid in the Centennial celebration.

Mr. Morrill yielded to Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, that he might offer resolutions of respect to the memory of his late colleague, Mr. Ferry, it being understood that the Centennial bill should come up as the unfinished business when the Senate resumed its session.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. EATON submitted a resolution providing that, as a mark of respect to the memory of O. S. Ferry, late Senator from Connecticut, the business of the Senate be suspended that his former associates might pay their tribute of respect to his character and services. Agreed to. Appropriate eulogistic remarks were made by Messrs. Eaton, of Connecticut; Sargent, of California; Bayard, of Delaware; Howe, of Wisconsin; Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Thurman, of Ohio; Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, and English, of Connecticut; and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the committees for reports of a public nature.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill authorizing actions in cases of death resulting from wrongful act, neglect, or default in the District of Columbia, provided that the amount recovered should not be above $5,000.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by striking out "$5,000" and substituting therefore "$10,000." Agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend by inserting a section providing that no personal action or right of action shall terminate or abate by the death of either party, whether such right of action be authorized by this act or otherwise. Agreed to. The bill as amended was then passed.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill concerning cases in bankruptcy commenced in the Supreme Courts of the several Territories prior to the 22d of June, 1874, and now undetermined therein, which was passed. Also, the bill to repeal the Bankruptcy act. The first section repeals the Bankruptcy act of March 21, 1867, and all laws and parts of laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. The second section provides that all suits and proceedings now pending in the United States courts, wherein an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending. The act is to take effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1877.

After some discussion of technical points, the bill was passed—yeas 178, nays 58. After the passage of the bill it was discovered that there was an error in its recital, the date of the original law being given as the 2d instead of the 21st of March.

This mistake Mr. LYNDE asked unanimous consent to have corrected, but Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, objected, remarking that the bill placed the whole creditor class of the country in the power of the debtor class.

The bill therefore goes to the Senate with that imperfection in it.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, who commenced his remarks by repelling a statement made some days since by Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, to the effect that the Treasury was exhausted. No member, he said, had a right to make such a statement, and to send it to the world. While the financial matters of this country might not be precisely what they should be, still it was a matter of pride and of self-satisfaction that after passing through a war of such magnitude there was in the Treasury at the commencement of this Congress $125,600,000 wherewith to respond to any demands that might be made. There was a time, however, when this Government had an exhausted Treasury, and when it had not credit at home or abroad. It was when the Republican Party received the Government from Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He proceeded to contrast the liberality of the English Government in respect to its consular and diplomatic service with the parsimony of the American Government. In conclusion he declared that the bill struck at American commerce and at American honor—that it was unworthy of the House. The Government was not bankrupt, and he appealed to the other side of the House not to write across the forehead of the country the word "shame."

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, expressed his regret that he found himself in respect of this bill in opposition to the Committee on Appropriations, with whose efforts to reduce expenditures he sympathized so fully. The bill, he said, would inflict a serious if not irreparable injury on the commerce of the country. He imputed it to the fact that the committee had not had a conference with any representative from any of the commercial centres of the country, and that with the exception of the Chairman [Mr. Randall] not a member of that committee could have any familiarity with the practical operations of commerce, as not one of them came from the East or north of the Hudson River. He reminded his own side of the House that statesmanship did not consist in retrenchment only; that economy might easily travel within the limits of parsimony, and that reform might be pushed beyond the limits of prudence and justice. While some of the missions might be abolished, candor compelled him to state that the salaries of American Ministers abroad were entirely inadequate for their legitimate expenses in the style and in the social circle in which their position requires them to move. He could not, however, agree with the recommendations of the committee in reference to the South American missions. He reminded the House that where countries have no Consuls they can have no trade, and that trade is developed and increased just in proportion to the extension of the consular system. He regarded this bill as a blow struck at the interests of the commerce of New-York, by obstructing the channels of trade, and a deadly blow aimed at the expanding commerce and growing industry of the country, at its commercial ports, and at the welfare of the whole country, against which he entered an emphatic protest.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, reviewed the growth of the consular system and said that it had grown up not by the enactment of laws of Congress to meet any emergency in advance of a Presidential election. There had been established no Consulships under any of the different systems that had existed within his day, covering a third of the century, which had not been on the recommendation of the State Department, and that recommendation in every instance had been based upon commercial interests. American commerce expanded as it increased, and as its interest came into competition with those of rival countries, and especially with those of England, the State Department had kept well informed as to where consulships should be established and maintained. Congress, of course, had fixed the compensation of Consuls by law, but the necessity of a representation of the Government had been fixed upon a higher order of views as to what was necessary for the welfare of the people. Therefore, in touching the question of Consulships, his opinion was—and he submitted it with great deference to the able and true men who constituted the Committee on Appropriations, that it should be a work of great care, of great deliberation, and of careful examination, not only on the question of dollars and cents involved, but in reference to the consequences that would follow the withdrawal of consulates. The greatness and power of the nation had been made by its foreign commerce. If commerce had been in the past such an essential element in the advance and progress and prosperity of the country when its agricultural and mineral resources were in their infancy, how much more would it be so when the great future would open, when the products of the country would be a hundred fold in excess of the power of consumption, and when foreign markets must be found; when the present order of things should be reversed, and all Asia and Europe should be brought to the feet of America as debtors. When, instead of a population of 40,000,000, the United States should have a population of one, two, three, or four hundred millions, would it not then want foreign commerce? Would it not then want foreign markets? Would it not then need to have established friendly relations with all the peoples of the world? If this bill were to save twenty millions from the Treasury instead of $400,000, he would not vote for it if by so doing he would impair the efficiency and progress of the foreign industry of the nation. As to foreign missions he regarded them as secondary to the consular system, and did not attach so much importance to the necessity of keeping them up; but so long as they were kept up, American Ministers abroad should be paid enough to enable them to live respectably—respectably in the European acceptation of the term; respectable in their exterior presentation at court; respectable in their power to appear on all public occasions in a proper way.

The committee rose without action on the bill.

THE LATE SENATOR FERRY.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the action of that body in regard to the death of the late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut. Eulogies in honor of the deceased were pronounced by Messrs. Phelps, of Connecticut; Seelye, of Massachusetts, and Garfield, of Ohio.

An interesting feature in the proceedings was the fact that Mr. Garfield, in lieu of any remarks of his own, read a speech which had been prepared on the subject by the late Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut.

At the close of the eulogies the House, at 4:40, adjourned.

THE LANDIS-CARRUTH CASE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 7.

The jury in the Landis homicide case, after coming twice into court for additional instruction, and after an announcement to the court that they had acquitted the prisoner of the two counts in the indictment charging murder in the first and second degree, and their inability to agree on the counts charging manslaughter and intent to kill, were again returned to their deliberations, and on Saturday night brought in a final verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity. The verdict was manifestly a compromise, but it will neither excite much surprise nor cause much adverse feeling among those who recall the prominent circumstances of the case. There were two prominent points of defense: One that the bullet wound did not of itself kill Carruth, but that unskillful surgical and medical treatment caused his death, and the other that Landis was insane at the time when he fired the shot. Supplementary to these two legal points was another element, not pressed as a legal point, but still entering into the surroundings and making an atmosphere favorable to the defense. This was the great provocation suffered by Landis from the gross personal attacks upon his family published in Carruth's paper. These were not criticisms upon or censures of a candidate for office, or of a public officer in his public capacity for official misconduct, but were invasions of the sacred privacy of family and home.

From what is known of the history of the verdict there is but little room for doubt that the last-named element was the controlling one with the jury. The alleged surgical and medical maltreatment evidently did not influence the verdict at all, otherwise the acquittal on the manslaughter count would have followed logically after those upon the murder counts. It is clear enough also that the defense of insanity was not the ruling influence in bringing about an acquittal upon the two counts severally charging murder in the first and second degree; for conceding the validity of that defense at all, it would just as logically have compelled an acquittal on the manslaughter count and the remaining charge of an attempt to kill. But the jury halted after they agreed to the acquittal upon the two graver charges, because they could agree no further, and no other logical explanation of their failure to agree can be given than that they gave great force and influence to the gross provocation suffered by the prisoner through the vile publications attacking his family and home. This may be disguised by the verdict of insanity as a compromise of conflicting opinion as to how far Landis should be punished, but it remains perfectly visible for all that. The jury were manifestly influenced by the provocation, and discriminated between the discussion in a newspaper of the public conduct of public men—matters published for justifiable public purposes—and that infamous system which invades private life, the sanctities of home, and assails indiscriminately women and children, mothers, fathers, daughters, sons, and all in any way connected with the victim of the malignant personal hatred of the man who happens to get control of a newspaper. While there will doubtless be many differences of opinion as to the justice of the verdict in this case, no one need regret the probability that the jury kept the foregoing distinction in mind, for it is one that should never be lost sight of by the public at large or by the controllers of the newspaper press. The press is a powerful instrument for good or for evil—beneficent beyond estimate for the one, and baleful and terrible beyond comparison for the other. It may be made a blessing that all men and women should cherish in their inmost hearts, or an evil that all should repel and shun as they would the approaches of a devastating pestilence. Gov. Hoffman, of New-York, on a memorable occasion in this city, portrayed the journalist possessing the right idea of his vocation in words that form a fitting close to these observations: "He appreciates and understands the difference between the liberty of the press and the license of the press. He deals boldly with public matters and with public men in connection with them; but he is always careful to recollect that private character is private property, owned by that most sacred of all circles, the family circle, and that the man who needlessly assails it is as much a criminal as if he robbed the household of its dearest treasures, or plucked from it, for his own base uses, its fairest flower. He understands not only the power of the press, but its proper uses and its great mission; and by his daily conduct and life declares his opinion that the man who owns a printing press, and can use a pen, has no more right to indite libels and stamp private reputation than the owner of a uniform and a sword has to cut and kill to please his fancies, or to gratify his malice."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday the resignation of Mr. A. S. Spaulding was accepted, and Mr. John H. Pool was elected to supply the vacancy in the board caused by Mr. Spaulding's resignation. The following-named gentlemen were appointed Inspectors of Lard and Provisions: Henry Amelung, A. A. Bogart, N. B. Moore, Samuel Wallace, Wright & Byrne, and G. C. Burger. Messrs. Goulard, Rouse, and Bostwick were appointed Inspectors of Meats. The petition to remove the Grain Ring on the upper floor of the Exchange was laid over until the first Thursday in March. Last December the Board of Managers passed a resolution imposing a tax of $50 a year on each commercial reporter having the privileges of the floor, but the money was not demanded formally until Monday last, when a circular was issued stating that the new rule would go into effect on Saturday next. The merchants yesterday expressed their dissent from the course pursued by the Board of Managers and immediately drew up a memorial protesting against the imposition of the proposed tax and calling upon the board to rescind their action.

JEFF. DAVIS' LETTER ANSWERED.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF ANDERSONVILLE SURVIVORS—THE DEATH RATE IN REBEL PRISONS THRICE THAT IN UNION—THE PROMOTION OF WINDER.

Following is the full text of the letter addressed to the editor of the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* by Mr. W. L. Goss, President of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors, replying to Jefferson Davis' assertion that the mortality of the Confederate prisoners in Union hands was in greater proportion than that of Union soldiers in rebel prisons:

MR. EDITOR: Much has been said and written of late of the treatment of Union prisoners of war at Andersonville and other rebel prisons, and at last Jefferson Davis has written in his own defense a letter dated Jan. 27, 1876. I agree with the closing words of that letter: "The public welfare demands that truth should strip falsehood of its power for evil;" and, with this purpose in view, allow me to present a few facts to disprove the falsehoods of that letter.

Though I was a prisoner at Andersonville, and the sworn testimony of thousands was published in 1869 by the committee appointed by Congress to show the treatment of prisoners of war by rebel authorities, yet it will not be necessary for me to appeal to this overwhelming testimony to show that Union soldiers were brutally murdered under pretense of treating them as prisoners of war. Mr. Davis says: "It is admitted that prisoners in our hands were not well provided for as we would have wished, but it is claimed that we did as well as we could." In this assumption Mr. Davis gives the lie to his own officers and to the report of the Confederate Inspector of Prisons, Lieut. Col. D. T. Chandler, made July 5, 1864, to the Confederate Government, and which contains most significant evidence, to show it was the policy of the Confederates to render worthless as war material the defenseless prisoners which Providence had thrown into their hands.

Col. Chandler says: "No shelter whatever or material for constructing any has been provided by the prison authorities, and the ground being entirely bare of trees, none is within reach of the prisoners, each man has been permitted to protect himself as best he can, stretching his blanket on such sticks as he can procure." The prisoners "are furnished with so limited a supply of fuel that they are compelled to dig with their hands in the filthy marsh before mentioned, (this marsh contained the excrements of 35,000 men,) for roots with which to cook their food." This was accompanied by the report of post surgeon, Isaiah White, from which I will only note the statement: "The lack of barrack accommodation exposes the men to the heat of the sun during the day and to the dew at night, and is a prolific source of disease." Now what necessity existed of withholding wood to cook with, and shelter for the sick and dying prisoners, when within 700 feet of the prison there was a virgin forest? The prison was situated in the midst of the great pine regions of Georgia. There the forests stand to-day, as witnesses against the heartless cruelties under which Union prisoners lingered and died.

To further show that shelter was much needed, I will simply cite the fact that, although situated in a southern latitude, the climate of Andersonville showed a wide variation of temperature, ranging from 18° to 112° Fahrenheit in the shade. In the year 1864 were counted 108 rainy days, in which there fell more than four and a half feet of rain. Dr. John C. Bates, Confederate Surgeon at Andersonville, says: "I feel myself safe in saying that seventy-five per cent. of those who died (at Andersonville) might have been saved had these unfortunate men been properly cared for," which I think is as significant as any fact that the papers of Dr. Stevenson may furnish, to which Mr. Davis alludes but does not produce.

To further show the inhuman treatment of our men at Andersonville and the spirit which actuated those in command of the prison, I will quote from a supplementary report of Lieut. Col. D. T. Chandler, dated Aug. 5, 1864, which was indorsed by the Assistant Secretary of War (of the Confederacy,) J. A. Campbell, saying: "These reports show a condition of things at Andersonville which calls very loudly for interposition of the department in order that a change may be made." Col. Chandler says: "My duty requires me respectfully to recommend a change in the officer in command of the post, Brig. Gen. J. H. Winder, and the substitution in his place of some one who unites both energy and good judgment with some feelings of humanity, some one who at least will not advocate deliberately and in cold blood, the propriety of leaving them in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangement suffice for their accommodation; who will not consider it a matter of self-laudation and boasting that he has never been inside the stockade, a place of horror which it is difficult to describe, and which is a disgrace to civilization."

The only notice ever taken of this report by Jefferson Davis was, that shortly after he promoted Gen. Winder as Commissary General of all the Prisons of the Confederacy. Other evidence is not wanting from Confederate sources to show that the relations of Gen. Winder with Mr. Davis were of the most confidential and friendly nature, but your space will not admit it.

In regard to the mortality of those confined in our prisons compared with rebel prisoners, the report of the War Department shows the following captures by the Confederate forces: Federal officers, 7,092; enlisted men, 179,091; Union citizens, 1,962; total, 188,145. Of these there were legally paroled and exchanged 154,330, and illegally paroled, 1,143; in all 155,473, being 32,672 to be accounted for.

As the statement of the War Department consolidates the Federal prisoners paroled and exchanged, we are unable to determine from this source what proportion of prisoners were actually confined in rebel prisons. But the Federal authorities paroled 10,514 in excess of one half of their prisoners. Taking this proportion of one-half as the basis of our calculation, assuming (although it gives undue advantage to the rebel side of the statement) that the rebels paroled one-half of their prisoners, this would leave us the following result: Total number of captures by rebels, 188,145; number paroled estimated at one-half, 94,072; number actually confined in prison, 94,072; number of deaths in Confederate prisons, 36,401; per cent. of mortality in rebel prisons, 38.70; per cent. of mortality of entire rebel captures, 19.35.

Let us compare this with the mortality of rebel soldiers captured by the Federal armies: Total number of captures by Federals, 476,169; paroled, 284,599, leaving the number actually confined or left as prisoners of war in our hands, 227,570; mortality of Confederate prisoners, 30,152; per cent. of mortality in Federal prisons, 13.25; difference per cent. in favor of Union authorities, (38.70, less 13.25) 25.45; per cent. of mortality of entire Union captures, 6.33; difference per cent. in favor of Union authorities (19.35, less 6.33,) 13,020.

If the mortality of rebel prisoners captured by the Union forces had equaled, as Mr. Davis assumes, that of the Union soldiers captured by them, taking the whole number of captures as a basis of calculation, the deaths among the 476,169 Confederates in our hands would have been 92,000, instead of 30,152; or, calculating it upon the reduced basis of the prisoners retained in custody on both sides, to wit: 227,570 Confederate prisoners in our hands, to 94,072 prisoners in their hands, the mortality would have been 88,000, instead of 30,152. Instead of this the mortality is reversed, and out of 94,072 prisoners in confinement by the rebels, 36,401 died, while out of 227,570 in the hands of the Federals, only 30,152 died. In other words, nearly two out of five, or thirty-nine of each hundred, died in their hands; while one in eight, or thirteen of each one hundred, died in ours. This shows the mortality to be about three times as great among the prisoners in their hands as among the prisoners held by the Federal authorities.

As Jefferson Davis has appealed to the records, let him be judged by them. Is it not just that this crime against humanity and common decency be fastened upon its proper authors rather than a great, brave, though mistaken people should longer bear the stigma of these crimes, which surpass in needless inhumanity all and any cruelties recorded in history?

If it be urged that the passion and excitements which are incidents of war caused this cruel treatment of the living, this explanation does not apply to the dead, and does not explain the malignant manifestations of hatred displayed toward the dead. I have no space to enter upon the discussion of this subject at large, but it is sufficient to say that the total number of unknown dead buried by the United States authorities of rebel soldiers held by them was only 726, while the total unknown Union soldiers dying in rebel hands was 20,585. These facts and figures show, more plainly than any mere rhetoric can show, the miseries under which Union soldiers lingered and died.

In addition to this I might add testimony from rebel sources to show the needlessly crowded condition of the Andersonville Prison, and that there was no necessity for the starvation of prisoners; but I have already trespassed too much upon your columns in thus disproving the position assumed by Mr. Davis, by testimony to which he himself has appealed.

WARREN LEE GOSS,
President "National Union Andersonville Survivors."

CENTRAL BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Central Booksellers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway. The following officers were elected: President, A. C. Barnes, of A. C. Barnes & Co.; Vice Presidents, V. P. Claxton, of Claxton, Remsen & Co., Mr. Osgood, of Osgood & Co., and Mr. Armstrong, of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; Recording Secretary, T. H. Dodd, of Dodd & Mead; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Carleton, of Carleton & Co.; Treasurer, H. E. Simmons, of the American Tract Society. The present Arbitration and Executive Committees were re-elected.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

TRIAL OF THE GREAT CIVIL SUIT AGAINST TWEED—TESTIMONY OF RICHARD A. STORRS, STEPHEN C. LYNES, AND ANDREW J. GARVEY.

The trial of the civil suit against Tweed for $6,000,000 was resumed yesterday morning in Supreme Court, Part II., before Judge Westbrook and a special jury. Messrs. Wheeler H. Peckham and James C. Carter appeared for the State, and Messrs. David Dudley Field and William Edelstein for the defendant. The proceedings consisted very largely of disputes between counsel, Mr. Field fighting every step of the prosecution with unflagging industry. The first witness was Mr. Richard A. Storrs, Deputy Controller, who had been on the stand the previous day. The witness identified a number of the alleged fraudulent vouchers which were handed him by the counsel for the State. All the warrants except one attached to the vouchers bore Tweed's signature, and all bore the indorsement of Keyser & Co. Mr. Field objected to this evidence, on the ground that all the warrants were not signed by Tweed, and that a portion of the bills were not fraudulent, and that each and all must first be proved fraudulent before they could be admitted. The counsel dwelt at considerable length on these points, but the court held that the evidence could be introduced, at the same time permitting Mr. Field to cross-examine the witness as to the special warrants objected to. The signatures of the warrants were identified and the general character of the vouchers testified to by the witness. Some of the vouchers were properly signed and audited, but others were not. Of the bills put in, eleven were those of Keyser & Co. The signatures to them seemed to be more careless than their office signature, but they were genuine.

Stephen C. Lynes, County Book-keeper under Controller Connolly, was next examined by Mr. Peckham. In 1871 the vouchers for county liabilities were in his charge. He remembered the occasion of the safe being broken open and robbed; the ordinary routine vouchers were not taken; the missing bills were those passed upon by the Board of Audit of 1870. When the bills came in they were detached from the office blanks, and the names of the creditor and the amount of liabilities indorsed on the back. He ascertained the amounts, &c., by examining the bills. The witness identified the 150 warrants which were put in evidence; he had charge of all accounts. In the cross-examination it appeared that there were ten or twelve clerks in his office at the time, but they were nearly all politicians and paid little attention to their duties. Mr. Lynes kept all the regular office books—the ledger, journal, &c.

Mr. Field—During all the time you were there, in 1871, didn't you think there was something wrong going on? A.—I thought the City's expenditures were rather heavy; I believe that I spoke to some one of it at the time, but I forget the name of the person; all that I knew of the Board of Audit was seeing the official bills passed by them; Watson died in January, 1871, and I was made County Auditor in May following, and continued in office until September, 1871; I went through all the vouchers a few days before they were lost; I carried the ten bills of Keyser, presented in evidence, into the Controller's private office; in looking for the ten in question, my impression is that I looked at a number of others besides; I gave the vouchers and warrants, after being signed, to Watson, and received them again from him in the usual course of business. Another debate followed between the counsel upon the admissibility of the vouchers, the court deciding in the affirmative. At 1 o'clock a recess was taken.

On assembling for the afternoon session, the examination of Mr. Lynes was resumed by Mr. Peckham. After a few unimportant questions, counsel for the State asked leave to mark such of the warrants offered in evidence as had been stolen. The request was granted on the understanding that such classification was merely for the purpose of identifying the warrants.

Richard A. Storrs was recalled, and testified that when he made an examination of the warrants in company with Mayor Hall, he found the warrants of J. A. Smith, J. McBride Davidson & Co., Jacobus, A. J. Garvey, George S. Miller, C. D. Bollar, Keyser, Judge Bedford, Archibald Hall, Seymour Kennard & Hayes, and others; he didn't remember any of the New-York Printing Company. The vouchers that he examined were all like these. On the cross-examination by Mr. Field it appeared that the Controller had informed the Committee of Citizens on the Saturday preceding the robbery that they could have the papers on the Monday following. The witness did not know of his own knowledge that the papers were not in the office up to that time; he himself had not seen them previously since July, 1871. In looking them over he paid little attention to the body of the bills, and merely looked to see that they conformed to the audit or to the order of the Controller.

Mr. Field—Did you look at anything except to find the certificate of audit, and whether Tweed's name was on the bills? A.—No, Sir; I was appointed Deputy Controller by Matthew T. Brennan in 1864, and continued in office down to the 16th of September, 1871, when I was removed to make way for Mr. Green; I know nothing of any arrangement by which I was removed; at the interview in which I tendered my resignation there were present besides myself Mr. Connolly, Mr. Green, Mr. Rhodes, and several others; I was not party to any arrangement made at the house of either Mr. Tilden or Mr. Havemeyer; I have not seen Elbert A. Woodward or Peter B. Sweeny since 1872.

Mr. Peckham—Have you seen Tweed lately? [Laughter.]

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Peckham—The counsel on the other side might inform you of his whereabouts, if you wish to know. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Field—I wish you would tell us yourself.

Mr. Peckham next offered the order of arrest served on Tweed, together with the Sheriff's return. Mr. Field objected, and his exception was noted.

James H. Ingersoll was called as the third witness. Mr. Field objected to his evidence on the ground that he was a convicted felon, and produced a record of his conviction. Mr. Carter, for the State, said that the official pardon of Ingersoll, although in their possession was not in court, and that they must send for the document. Meantime they would call another witness.

Andrew J. Garvey was then sworn, and proceeded to give the history of his connection with the Ring frauds. His evidence, covering the percentages on jobs received by Tweed, and the manner in which his bills had been fraudulently raised, was the same as on the previous trials. To $359,000 worth of his own claims he added $750,000 for Tweed and the other members of the Ring, which amount he paid over to Tweed, through Woodward.

Mr. Field, on behalf of the defense, made frequent and strenuous efforts to prevent the reception of the witness' testimony, but was generally overruled by the court. At the hour of adjournment Garvey was still on the stand.

RIGHTS OF BONDHOLDERS.

LEGAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED BY JUDGE LARREMORE.

Some interesting points were discussed by Judge Larremore yesterday in rendering the decision of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Seth R. Johnson against Edwin D. Morgan. The text of Judge Larremore's opinion, herewith appended, gives the facts of the case and the legal questions involved:

On the 11th of August, 1870, one Charles Moran, together with the firms of Congreve & Son and J. S. Kennedy & Co., agreed to sell, and the defendant agreed to purchase, the first mortgage land grant bonds of the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad Company, upon certain terms and conditions. It was also understood and agreed between said parties that all holders of said bonds duly registered should have the option of accepting the same price and terms provided for in said agreement. On Sept. 1, 1870, the plaintiff, as the holder of three of such bonds, notified defendant that he (plaintiff) had exercised his option as secured by said agreement. This was followed by a tender of said bonds and a demand of payment thereof at the price stipulated in said agreement, which was refused. The plaintiff then sued for the recovery of the value of said bonds as stipulated. The complaint was dismissed on the trial, and the exceptions taken were ordered to be heard at the General Term. It is difficult to perceive upon what ground the plaintiff's claim rests. He was not a party to the original agreement, nor has he become such by novation or assignment. The defendant obligated himself to purchase three bonds in a particular manner. Morgan, Congreve & Son, and Kennedy & Co. agreed to sell the bonds of the company, and the defendant agreed to purchase from them. He made no covenant or promise to pay any person other than those named in the agreement, and for whose benefit it was made. Moran and his associates had incurred liabilities and advanced moneys for the company which the sale of its bonds was intended to liquidate. This case is not within the ruling of Lawrence vs. Fox, (20 N. Y., 268.) There it was held, by a divided court, that the defendant having expressly promised to pay the sum, loaned him by a third party, to the plaintiff, the latter could maintain an action for the recovery of such sum, because such promise was made directly for his benefit. To the same effect is Barker vs. Bradley, (42 N. Y., 316,) where there was an express promise by the defendant to pay the note (in dispute) to the plaintiff. (See Turk vs. Ridge, 41 N. Y., 206.) The option reserved to the bondholders generally by defendant's agreement created no such privity of contract on their part or liability on his as would sustain this action. The exceptions are therefore overruled, and judgment ordered for a dismissal of the complaint.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL LIBEL SUIT.

DISMISSAL OF THE ACTION OF THE COUNT JOANNES AGAINST THE TIMES.

The libel suit of George the Count Joannes against THE NEW-YORK TIMES was brought to an abrupt close before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday morning. After the opening of the court, the testimony on the part of the defense was proceeded with. Wheeler H. Peckham and Francis C. Barlow, on being put upon the stand, testified to the bad reputation of the plaintiff for stirring up strife. Testimony to the same effect was given by Joseph H. Choate, the counsel for the defendants, who was put upon the stand by the plaintiff, to the surprise of every one. The Count then went on the stand and testified in behalf of his character and professional reputation.

Mr. Choate then moved for a dismissal of the complaint. He urged that the article complained of as libelous was clearly within the statute of 1854, which made the publication of proceedings in court privileged communications. The only possible question was in regard to the headings, or the index to the article. These, he claimed, were a fair deduction from the article itself. The question, however, was one of law as to whether the headings were libelous in themselves or not. There was no question of fact to go to the jury, and the only point was one of law, to be passed upon by the court.

Judge Donohue said that, without presuming to reflect in any wise on the wisdom of the Legislature in passing the act of 1854, there was no question, that it conferred on newspapers the right to publish reports of public judicial proceedings. This took the article itself out of the case. In regard to the headlines, he had thought that these were libelous of themselves, but on more careful and further reflection he was of opinion that they were not, and he would therefore dismiss the complaint. This was then done accordingly, and judgment entered for the defendants.

The present trial was the second in the suit. The action was brought to recover $75,000, and the plaintiff succeeded in obtaining $750 at the first trial. On appeal, however, the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered, the result of which is given above.

RUBENSTEIN'S TRIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TESTIMONY TAKEN FOR THE DEFENSE—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES.

The crush for admittance to the court-room of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, where the trial of Rubenstein is in progress, was not so great yesterday as on the day before. The testimony, though monotonous, was much of it important, and several points were made during the day by the counsel for the defense in the way of contradicting the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution, and in one or two instances the District Attorney succeeded in leading the witnesses for the defense into such a labyrinth of contradictions as to cause a marked sensation in court.

Samuel Levi testified that he was Secretary of the Jewish society in New-York of which Solomon Kraemer is a member, and that the society had a meeting on Dec. 12; that Steinhart was there and paid his dues, but he could not remember seeing Kraemer there. Anna Silverman, a step-sister of the prisoner, knew Sara Alexander; had seen Nathan Levi, who lived on the fourth floor, talking with her; Sara Alexander was at the house of witness, No. 83 Bayard street, on Sunday, Dec. 12; came there about 2 o'clock, and left about 4:30; saw prisoner at the house about 4 o'clock; left him in the store, and did not see him again until 10 o'clock the next morning. On cross-examination witness said that she never heard about prisoner's dream. Sibyl Silverman, a younger sister of the last witness, corroborated her sister's testimony. The prisoner came in about 7:30; he did not go out of the house again that night, and did not leave the room until he went to bed; she had seen Detective Zundt at her stepfather's store since the prisoner's arrest; he had a book which he said he had got filled for the Jews, and Rubenstein was to be hanged; he then went to the back part of the store and had a private conversation with prisoner's father. Mrs. Flora Rubenstein, wife of Jacob Rubenstein, the brother of the prisoner, said she saw the prisoner at the house about 4:30 on Sunday, Dec. 12, when he came for the key to the back room; about fifteen minutes afterward he returned the key; about 6 o'clock he came in again and asked for a cup of tea; about 7 o'clock he came in again and inquired if the girls had returned from the wedding; witness said no, and prisoner left the room; about 8 o'clock he came in again and remained all the evening; witness knew that Nathan Levi lived up stairs, but never saw him with deceased; remembered P. N. Rubenstein's sickness in April, May, and June; he was very sick, and had several physicians; he was taken care of by Esau Rubenstein, and had no female nurse whatever; her sister Sibyl, the last witness, came home from the wedding about 7:30 o'clock, because her [witness'] little girl—less than five years old—began to cry; P. N. Rubenstein came in about two minutes after; she left Pesach sitting in the kitchen. Esau Rubenstein, a fourth cousin of P. N. Rubenstien, knew the prisoner before he came to this country; witness nursed prisoner during the month of May, when he was very sick—spitting blood; prisoner was confined to his bed; during the months of April and May prisoner was not able to get out of bed; Sara Alexander did not assist in taking care of him at all; Mrs. Israel Rubenstein was sick two or three weeks during the time witness was there taking care of the prisoner, and Sara Alexander might have taken care of her; she was employed in the kitchen during the month of May, but was never in the room where Pesach was sick, and never had anything to do with him. Witness was asked if he had ever heard of a dream which Pesach N. Rubenstein had in the old country. The District Attorney objected to the question on the ground that it was incompetent to prove any specific dream in years gone by. After a brief discussion of the proposition the court decided that the defense might be allowed to prove that the prisoner had dreams, but that he could not show any specific dream. After a further address to the court by the counsel for the defense he was allowed to ask the witness about a specific dream in the old country, in which his mother, who lived in this country, had appeared to him and informed him that she was dead; prisoner was always sickly, and was always spitting blood; witness saw the prisoner in the synagogue on the morning of Dec. 12, and saw him again about 5 o'clock in the evening in the kitchen at No. 83 Bayard street; witness also said that Pesach had told him about dreaming of his mother when he was sick in April and May; witness saw prisoner on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after Dec. 12, but he (the prisoner) did not say anything to him about the dream he had had about the murder of Sara Alexander. Joel Sammit, a brother-in-law of the prisoner, testified that he lived at No. 83 Bayard street, and had seen the deceased and Nathan Levi talking together several times; Sara used to open the door when she saw Levi coming in, and they used to stand in the room and talk; before Sara's death he [Levi] used to wear chin whiskers and a moustache, and immediately afterward, when witness saw him at Police Head-quarters, he had shaved them off.

On cross-examination, after recess, witness said that he was previously not on good terms with the prisoner's father, and was angry with Pesach on account of his crazy ways, and used to tell him that he thought he was crazy about religion, and that it would sometime get him into trouble. Arnold Cohn was called, and affirmed that he was a manufacturer of gold chains and jewelry; he knew P. N. Rubenstein, and had had dealings with him. Witness said that he had a business transaction with prisoner on Monday, Dec. 6, in reference to a check in payment for goods; Rubenstein came to his place on Maiden lane about 3 o'clock, and remained there until 6 o'clock, during which time he did not leave the building, and was not out of the room more than fifteen minutes. [The point of the latter part of the witness' testimony was the contradiction of the little girl of the Division street knife-maker, who swore that Rubenstein purchased a knife at her father's store about 3:30 o'clock on Monday, the 6th of December.] Anna Rubenstein, wife of Israel Rubenstein and step-mother of the prisoner, was sworn, and testified that Sara Alexander worked for two months as a servant; witness was sick at the same time that prisoner was, and was waited on by Sara; P. N. Rubenstein was waited on by Esau Rubenstein; Sara did not wait upon him at all; prisoner was very sick and not expected to live; Pesach was always sickly and spit blood; witness saw prisoner at her store on Sunday, Dec. 12; saw him at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and again at 6 o'clock; she went out at that time, and returned again about 8:30 o'clock. The prisoner was then there. Witness also recollected about the big book which Detective Zundt said he had got to hang P. N. Rubenstein. On cross-examination she said that Pesach was sitting in the room where the family were playing lotto, and that they were all talking about the party. She was positive that it was in the parlor they were sitting, and not the kitchen, as testified to by the other members of the Rubenstein household. The court then adjourned.

AN ERRONEOUS PAYMENT.

The case of Solomon Goldberg against The Mayor, &c., was tried and decided before Chief Justice Monell in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The suit was brought to recover money paid for an assessment levied upon the plaintiff's house and lot in East Thirty-second street, which, by an error, was paid on the adjoining lot. On discovering his mistake the plaintiff endeavored to have the payment credited to his lot or the money refunded. Neither being done by the authorities, he brought the present suit. In the meantime his own property was advertised for sale on account of non-payment of the assessment, and he was obliged to pay the assessment over again, to prevent his property from being sold. As soon as the plaintiff's proofs were in yesterday, D. J. Dean, the counsel for the City, moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that plaintiff was not entitled to recover, because he had shown no negligence on the City's part, and by the statute in regard to assessments the City had no power to change the record after crediting an assessment to a particular lot. Besides these points, he urged that the plaintiff had been negligent in the matter. The court overruled the motion and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $164 91, being the amount claimed without interest. The Judge observed that the plaintiff was not entitled to interest, by reason of his own negligence.

THE METHODS OF ICE COMPANIES.

THE SUIT OF JOHN KEMP AGAINST THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY—A NICE QUESTION OF DAMAGES DECIDED.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas rendered a decision yesterday, in the case of John Kemp et al. against the Knickerbocker Ice Company, wherein the consequences of a breach of contract are discussed. The company, it appeared, entered into two contracts with the plaintiffs, who were retail ice dealers, to sell and deliver ice to them during a period of several years at a stipulated price. Two thousand tons were to be delivered under each contract in 1870, the ice to be delivered daily from the defendant's depots in this City, and to be sold by the plaintiffs in their retail business at such prices as the defendant might, and which it subsequently did, establish for that year. The defendant reserved the right to cancel the contracts if the plaintiffs should at any time sell all or any of such ice otherwise than at retail to customers for consumption. The following provision in each of the contracts was the subject of the present controversy:

"It is, however, provided and so understood by the parties to this agreement that in case of the inability of the parties of the first part to lay up a full supply of ice, or other casualties, then and in that case the parties of the first part are bound only to deliver to the parties of the second part such proportion of the above amount, 2,000 tons of ice, during such year as the quantity of ice laid up be to their full supply."

The company in 1870 gathered and stored in its ice-houses 147,064 tons of new ice. It had also a supply of large quantities of other ice stored in barges and elsewhere. About May 25, 1870, the defendant represented to the plaintiffs that it had been unable to lay up a full supply of ice for the current year; that it had measured the ice it had, and that twenty-nine and thirty-three hundredths per cent. of the 2,000 tons stipulated to be delivered, or 587 tons under each contract, was the full and fair proportion which the plaintiffs were entitled to receive. Believing and relying upon this representation, and without knowledge to the contrary, the plaintiffs were induced to execute two indorsements on the original contracts, by which they agreed to accept the reduced quantities as their pro rata shares. The percentage thus allowed and accepted was estimated upon a measurement of the new ice only, and the plaintiffs did not know what supply the defendant really had. After the execution of the indorsements the plaintiffs took 1,180 tons of ice additional, paying therefor the same price as was paid by parties having no contract with the company; namely, $13 to $16 per ton, whereas the contract prices were respectively $2 and $2 50 per ton. In April, 1873, the plaintiffs brought the present action for the rescission of the two indorsements on the ground of fraud. The Court at Special Term found for the plaintiffs setting aside the indorsements as fraudulent, and finding as questions of fact that the defendant was able to lay up, and had laid up, a full supply of ice for 1870. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $64,891 61, and the defendant appealed. On the appeal Joseph H. Choate represented the plaintiffs and S. P. Nash appeared for the company. Judge Larremore, who renders the opinion of the General Term, holds that there is nothing to show that the company had not laid up a full supply of ice. In regard to the question as to whether the amount for which judgment is rendered is the proper measure of damages, the learned Judge cites nearly one hundred cases to show the distinction between penalties and liquidated damages. In the present instance it appeared that a forfeiture of $1 per ton was fixed by the contract as damages for the breach thereof. The authorities cited show that whether the amount fixed by a contract is to be held as stipulated damages or as a penalty, depends upon the intent of the parties and the peculiar circumstances of the case. Continuing, the Judge says, "Conceding, for the sake of the argument, that the sum the defendant was to forfeit in case of default on its part was understood and accepted as the extent of its liability when the contracts were executed, can any inference be drawn from this that such sum was to be the measure of damages which might probably be expected to arise from a *fraudulent* breach of the contract to deliver ice as agreed? It is manifest that the plaintiffs never contemplated or agreed upon a basis of compensation that would give the defendant the benefit of its own fraud. What, therefore, the parties did not originally intend the court will not now enforce, especially when it appears that the sum stipulated is so inadequate to the loss occasioned by defendant's own wrong." The plaintiffs claimed, as damages for the alleged breach of contract, the difference between the contract price and the wholesale market price ($16 per ton) on the ice not delivered under the contracts. This amounted to $38,657 50, with interest from Jan. 1, 1870. Upon the trial, however, it was held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for gains prevented as well as losses sustained; that the parties having agreed that the ice was to be sold at retail, at prices fixed by the defendant, such retail prices might be taken as a basis of the damages incurred by the plaintiffs. This proposition the General Term overrules, and sets down the plaintiffs' damages at $48,141 71, being the difference between the contract and market prices for the ice purchased, together with interest on the amount. The remainder of the judgment, with this exception, is affirmed.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Judgment affirmed with costs—The Cayuga Lake Railroad Company vs. George A. Kyle; Slater vs. Mersean; Rounds vs. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company; Marks vs. King; Hermans vs. Clarkson; Hermans vs. Elsworth; Raynor vs. Hoagland; Koehncke vs. Ross; Dickinson vs. Collyer; Clark vs. Donaldson, and the People vs. Wasson. Appeal dismissed with costs—Hennessy vs. Cooper; Hunter vs. Wetsell; Sutton vs. Davis, and Godfrey vs. Moser. Judgment reversed and new trial granted—costs to abide event—Jones vs. Smith, and Blossom vs. Lycoming Insurance Company. Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs—Clearwater vs. Brill. Judgment affirmed—Harris vs. The People. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff within thirty days give security, to be approved by the City Court of Brooklyn, to indemnify the defendant against the certificate of deposit upon which the action is brought, and if such security is given, then the judgment affirmed, without costs to either party in this court—Frank vs. Wessells. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend upon payment of costs—Wiles vs. Snydam. Order affirmed, and judgment absolute for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs—Thompson vs. Lumley. Quincey vs. White; upon stipulation filed to that effect, and the cause having been settled, the court agrees that no decision on motion for reargument shall be rendered.

Appeal from orders are reported as follows: No. 250, Elijah P. Greene, respondent, vs. Henry Deal et al., appellants; argued by Z. J. Westbrook, of counsel for appellant, and by M. L. Stover, for respondent. No. 263, The People ex rel. William Myer, respondent, vs. Thomas B. Asten et al., appellants; submitted. No. 177, Henry Armstrong, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by William Gallagher for respondent. No. 187, William Lander et al., appellants, vs. George M. Hoffman et al. respondents. Argued by Charles H. Smith, of counsel for appellants, and by John L. Hill, for respondent. No. 163, Mary L. Haycraft, respondent, vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, appellant. Argued by A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellant; submitted for respondent. Adjourned.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Feb. 9: Nos. 14, 15, 16, 192, 197, 198, 621, 67.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—On motion of Mr. H. K. Whiton, E. Walker, Esq., of Chicago, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court. On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, John J. Johnson, Esq., of Washington, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court. No. 866. (Assigned.)—Edwin M. Lewis, Trustee of Jay Cooke & Co., appellant, vs. the United States. The argument of this case was continued by Mr. W. P. Clough, of counsel for appellant, and by Mr. R. C. McMurtrie and Attorney General Pierrepont for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. William M. Evarts in behalf of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. No. 856. (Assigned.)—John and J. K. Warren, plaintiffs in error, vs. Sheridan Shook, late Collector, &c. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

A RECORD'S PROPER EXEMPLIFICATION.

Judge Robinson, in the Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas, has rendered a decision in the case of Fellows against Cook, which promises to make some difference in the practice of the court. The action in question was brought on a judgment obtained in New-Jersey, and the plaintiff endeavored to put in, in evidence, a copy of the judgment exemplified by one of the Judges of the New-Jersey Court. Judge Robinson ruled it out, however, holding that where, as in this case, there was a justice called, the Chief Justice of the Court, the exemplification of a record should be by him, and not by one of the Associate Justices. The pith of this decision lies in the fact that it has been the usual course in the Court of Common Pleas for a Judge at Special Term to exemplify judgments.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Livingston vs. Warburn.

Order Granted.—Rainy vs. Fischer.

Granted.—Easton vs. Comley; Duncan vs. Loran; Mason vs. Marks; Peoples' Bank vs. Hoffman; Reed vs. Brodie.

United States Tea Company vs. Manager.—Explanation required.

Mangil vs. Stein and *Steinhart vs. Lillienstein.*—The affidavits of regularity are required in these cases.

Granted.—Guyon vs. Brown, Burchell vs. Falk, (No. 1,) Beressa vs. Sturges, McLeehan vs. Clew, O'Connor vs. O'Connor, Laudaas vs. McLeod, Germania Fire Insurance Company vs. Beach.

Order Granted.—In the matter of M. Legundie, Chittenden vs. Otard.

Granted.—Tully vs. Tully, Antes vs. Buddensick, Gaff vs. Lynch, Law vs. Grass, Simms vs. Jacobs, Ninth National Bank vs. Johnson, Odell vs. Harrison, Stiert vs. Maxwell, Produce Bank vs. Phillips et al., Blandy vs. Gould, Schuester vs. Rosenberg, Faulstich vs. Hammerer, The Cromwell Brown-stone Quarry Company vs. McReynolds.

Lester vs. Levy.—Order granted denying motion.

Granted.—Benjamin vs. Bradbury Bros. (No. 2,) Same vs. same, (No. 3,) Ash vs. Doran, Security Bank vs. Olif, Firm vs. Wickham.

Giles vs. Giles.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff with custody of child.

Granted.—Kormann vs. Falk, (No. 1,) same vs. same, (No. 2,) Bull's Head Bank vs. the Jaeger Iron Company, Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c., London vs. The Mayor, &c.

Weeks vs. Satterlee.—Motion denied without costs and case ordered to be tried under order heretofore made at circuit.

Granted.—Schwerder vs. Burchell.

Order Granted.—Muller vs. Goodyear.

Granted.—Solomon vs. Volhening.

Deane vs. Weir.—Granted and case set down for Friday, Feb. 18, 1876.

Ehaiger vs. Schappert.—Motion granted and cause referred to William B. Nassau.

Granted.—Raynor vs. Stewart; Hikemberry vs. Case.

De Forest vs. De Forest.—The date left blank in the order of De Forest Blank must be supplied, and the affidavit must be verified.

Jackson vs. Johnson.—An allowance of $250 is granted to the plaintiff.

Livingston vs. Grove.—The answer in this case does not seem to be clearly bad. If that asked for is on consent it should be so stated.

Wiswall vs. Norton.—The affidavits do not seem to state that this case was decided in favor of the plaintiff or defendant.

Order Granted.—President and Directors of the Bank of Louisiana vs. Brander.

Granted.—Powers vs. Smith; Shury vs. Carline; Swift vs. Scholle.

Van Schaick vs. Farley.—The affidavit of regularity does not state that none of the defendants are infants or absentees.

Filben vs. Fairfield.—Motion granted and cause placed on short calendar for Feb. 18, 1876.

Gordon vs. Bell.—Explanation is required in this case.

Granted.—Mackeller vs. Moore; Raynor vs. Ketcham; Wood vs. Mitchell; Mahon vs. Scholle; Solmon vs. Volkening; Max vs. Conner.

Mann vs. Willoughby.—Where is the report of sale which it is sought to have confirmed.

Watrous vs. Fernbacher et al.—Granted on default. Referred to A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq.

Granted.—Dodge vs. Mayer, &c., (No. 1;) Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)

Caswell vs. Hammond.—Motion granted and cause set down for the 18th of February, 1876.

Granted.—Stoepel vs. Otard; Morison vs. Mathews.

New-York Lithographing and Engraving Company vs. Viele.—Motion to place cause on special circuit calendar granted, and case set down for Friday, Feb. 18, 1876.

Van Schoening vs. King.—The affidavit of service is not verified before either a Notary or a Commissioner, or before any officer authorized to administer oaths.

Oberlander vs. Speiss et al.—Motion granted. Edward H. Schell appointed Receiver; bond $1,500.

Brown Sequard vs. Blake.—Motion is granted, without costs.

Granted.—Buhler vs. Havens; Burchell vs. Falk, (No. 2;) Baldwin vs. Smidt, Levy vs. Rode; Taylor vs. Gillespie; Brown vs. Martling; Wiedmann vs. Klement; Baker vs. Merchants and Traders' Insurance Company; The Deutsche Vereins Bank of Frankfort-on-the-Main vs. Meyer; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Browning; Same vs. Same; Breslin vs. The Brewers and Maltsters' Insurance Company; Munson vs. Thomas; Williams vs. Williams.

By Judge Barrett.

Pelletreau vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.—I am satisfied from all the facts before me that it is not a legitimate proceeding to perpetuate testimony, but rather an effort to discover facts. In a legal sense, therefore, it is not in good faith. The motion to vacate must be granted, with $10 costs.

Perkins vs. Patterson et al.—The laws of 1875, chapter 16, (page 17,) provides the mode of effecting a discharge of the stay of proceedings. The party is now entitled to an examination of the sureties in the manner therein specified, and it is only after such an examination that the discharge of the stay can be effected, otherwise the amendment is without force, as the order now asked for was the practice until this amendment. Proof by affidavit cannot be substituted for the statutory examination, even to effect a discharge of the stay.

The Jefferson Insurance Company vs. Tyrrell et al.—The plaintiffs should have asked Judge Donohue to make the payment of his costs, &c., a condition of the stay, or that the defendants stipulate to admit them in the Common Pleas suit. But there was a simple stay and no appeal from the order. Then the Court of Common Pleas should have adjudicated upon the alleged lien and not have remitted the party to this court. We cannot direct payment; there is no fund in this court, and we cannot make an order against surplus moneys in the Common Pleas suit. Then, again, there has been an appeal from Judge Larremore's order. I see no way of aiding the attorney to secure the payment of these costs, and I regret it the less as this suit was wholly unnecessary, and was evidently brought entirely for costs. Motion denied.

Buckley vs. Havemeyer.—It is by no means clear that the transfer of the control of the Long Island Railroad Company to persons interested in other roads would be injurious to its stockholders, but it is explicitly denied that any agreement for such transfer has been made, and Mr. Henry Havemeyer states that no agreement has been made for the resignation or election of Directors. The case, therefore, is not within the principle laid down in Fremont vs. Stone, 42 Barbour, 169. At present there is no ground for equitable interposition. It will be time enough to proceed against the present or future Directors when they do some act prejudicial to the interests of the stockholders. The motion to continue the injunction must be denied and the temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Levy vs. Curtis et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer on terms.

Wills et al. vs. Simmonds et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs on the first cause set forth in the complaint, and for the defendants on the second cause. Opinion.

Wills et al. vs. Simmonds et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Brown vs. Schwoon et al.—Let the order as within amended and settled be engrossed and presented to me.

Sias vs. Winter.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Speir.

Fowler vs. Kingon.—Case settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Parfit vs. Facimer et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Orders Granted.—Archer vs. Leubuscher; Coursan vs. Boyce; Waterbury vs. Morgan et al.; Harlem Bank vs. Hanson; Brown vs. Schwoon; Hochel vs. Speyers et al.; Hersberg vs. Murray; Muller vs. Elliot; Martens et al. vs. Martens et al.; Fielding vs. Waterhouse; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes et al.

Prime vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company.—Order settled.

Spofford vs. Texas Land Company.—Order as settled to be engrossed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Sutherland vs. Sutherland.—Decree of divorce denied.

Berdun vs. Berdun.—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Brady vs. Brady.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

Kissick vs. Gilmour.—Findings settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
11	Ebbinghausen versus Montgomery.	214	Matter of Prot. Ep. P. School.
25	Heilbrun vs. Racey.	266	Marshall vs. Koehler, &c.
35	Phenix Nat. Bank vs. Cassin.	267	Same vs. Same.
46	Lindenmeyer versus Brownson.	268	Same vs. Same.
48	Triest, &c. vs. Woodburn S. M. Co.	269	Same vs. Same.
57	Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Pendleton.	278	Matter of Bonesy.
96	Thomas vs. Joyce, &c.	302	Matter of Eborowski.
116	Ind. Ex. Co. vs. Morganthau.	303	Matter of Fifth Av. P. Church.
122	Pist vs. Clanarald.	307	Brooklyn Life Ins. Co. vs. Pierce, &c.
162	Baxter vs. Drake. (two motions.)	368	Bank of California vs. Rinick.
168	Gulick vs. Waters.	373	—— vs. ——.
185	Met. Sav. Bank vs. W. Fifty-third St. B. Church.	383	—— vs. ——.
		384	—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
72	Muller vs. Jacob et al.	207	Sawyer et al. vs. Butterfield.
251	Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.	210	Schlesinger vs. Tallman et al.
93	Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.	216	Tallman vs. Schlesinger et al.
96	Blatchford vs. Kidd.	236	Voorhis vs. Kerwin et al.
100	Lockwood vs. Bishop.	242	Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.
122	De Castro et al. vs. Brett et al.	244	Fowan vs. Otard et al.
121	Pain et al. vs. Vilmer.	252	Tweddle vs. Gallagher.
141	Biggam vs. Biggam.	304	De Mora vs. Guilfoyle et al.
160	Healy vs. Healy.	163½	—— vs. ——.
164	Morris et al. vs. Porter et al.	325	Kimball vs. Newton et al.
166	Popham vs. Barretto et al.		
178	Douglas vs. The Mayor, &c.		
199	Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.		

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
January term continued.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on—No. 2064—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.	1030—Danner vs. Desel et al.
2706—Cassebeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch.	1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.	790—Rutter vs. Jones.
2464—Hager vs. Williamson.	829—Lee. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.	1036—Schall et al. vs. Colber.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.	1038—Hernandez et al. vs. Talcott.
1514—Biggs et al. vs. Strews.	1040—Dougherty et al. vs. Michael et al.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.	1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
2441—Beckerdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.	1046—Security Bank vs. Fuller.
228—Marnier vs. Fardy et al.	1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer.	1050—Spayers vs. Gould et al.
2288—Leahy vs. Mayor et al.	1058—Payton vs. Finn.
983—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c.	1062—Custance vs. Burr.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	1064—Fish vs. Seaver et al.
2224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.	1070—Barwitz et al. vs. Beeler.
4236—Same vs. Same.	2289—McDermott vs. Sweeny, &c.
1067—Hatfield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1468—Bancroft et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1597—Van Wart vs. The Mayor, &c.	2200—Walsh, &c., vs. Hermes.
1818—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c.	976—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
944—Wemons vs. Mescola.	1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
1172½—Gaffin et al. vs. Wennlinger.	1072—Colton vs. Morrissey, &c.
236—Carr vs. Brooks et al.	1076—Hornthal et al. vs. Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.
1142—Spinetti vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.	1078—Pond vs. Townsend et al.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.	1082—Loughlin vs. Wheeler.
272—Fielding vs. Emory.	1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
992—Barnhard vs. Hayman.	1088—Heather vs. Neill.
1026—Hervey vs. Carr.	1090—Cannen vs. Alden.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
659—Globe Woolen Co. vs. La Salle Silk Manufacturing Co.	105—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.
917—Bailey, &c., vs. Spofford, &c.	670—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.
1734—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	513—Winter vs. White et al.
2077—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1105—Dejonge, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
1907½—Ford vs. Conner, &c.	2309—Abernethy vs. Gillon.
529—First Nat. Bank of S. vs. Dana.	1127—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
1490—Washington vs. The Mayor, &c.	1131—Fisher, &c., vs. Courtney et al.
693—Pickering vs. Randolph et al.	1133—Biggs et al. vs. Thauson.
2375—French vs. The Mayor, &c.	1153—Steinberg et al. vs. Preudenthal.
1390½—Frobisher vs. Fitzpatrick, &c.	1155—Shultheis et al. vs. Meinhard.
1129—Crowley vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R.	1161—Weinhaul vs. The Mayor, &c.
673—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.	1189—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Speir and Sanford, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
26—Nolan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	38—Macpherson vs. Romier
27—Vermilye vs. Dessey.	40—Maguire et al. vs. Dinsmore, &c.
29—Weiss vs. Brennan, &c.	41—Brewster vs. Balch et al.
31—Harrison vs. Lourie.	43—Dols vs. Amer. Submarine Co.
33—Beck vs. Lawrence.	44—Maddan vs. Covert et al.
35—Porter vs. McGrath.	45—Burnham et al. vs. Brennan.
36—Durant vs. Abendroth, &c.	
36—Seward vs. Kessler.	
37—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
781—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.	889—Fairbanks vs. Gano et al.
887—Brodie vs. O'Brien, &c.	891—Robinson vs. St. John.
[illegible]—Banks vs. Borbe.	893—Mattier et al. vs. Angell.
781—Cameron vs. Walker et al.	895—Guental vs. Doellner.
439—Loaners' Bank vs. Reed.	897—Schwarswalder vs. Constantine et al.
1873—Gottberg vs. Connor, &c.	899—Black, &c., vs. White.
887—Golding vs. McGeogney et al.	901—Kuhn et al. vs. W. U. Telegraph Co.
	905—Jessup vs. Carnegie.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.	716—Madan vs. Sheward, Jr.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan.	954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank.
730—Germania Bank vs. Killian.	1334—Stokes et al. vs. Rocknagel.
916—Hagaman vs. Burr.	650—Townsend vs. Martin.
1230—Noble, &c., vs. B. B. M. & P. R. R. Co.	848—Maclean vs. Blossom.
634—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. & P. Co.	778—Mason vs. Decker.
1130—Wiland vs. Conner, &c.	722—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, &c.
418—F. R. Felt Co. vs. Riebke et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Robinson, J.

No. 3—Von Dohsen et al. vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1617—Phelps vs. King, &c.	1683—Phiffer vs. The Mayor, &c.
626—Moller et al. vs. Tucker et al.	2071—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
1878—O'Gorman vs. Kamak	777—Duncan vs. Brennan.
——Wheeler vs. Murray.	155—Kelly vs. Mass.
1034—Wood vs. Burt.	1559—Fitzsimmons vs. Oakey.
2300—P. & R. M'f'g Co. vs. Whelen.	1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
1337—Gehle vs. Supt.	1555—Hamil vs. Cohen.
2124—Ward vs. Norton.	1556—Stoger vs. Adams.
234—Barstow vs. Kelly, &c.	1557—McCarthy vs. Sweet, Jr.
2899—Oakley vs. Pettyetch.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1275—Rauner vs. Lorillard Steam-ship Co.	1538—Glendenning vs. Beekman.
1447—Smith vs. Parmenter.	1539—Andrews vs. Wheeler et al.
1610—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	1540—Abernauth vs. Cochran et al.
742—Austin vs. Ingraham.	1541—Stevens vs. Brennan.
1506—Bruce vs. Reddon.	1542—Wilcox vs. Brennan.
1531—Levy vs. Brennan.	1543—Simpson vs. Brennan.
1457—Levy vs. Godfrey.	1544—Robinson vs. Brennan.
1484—Smith vs. Kelly, &c.	1546—Horton vs. Brennan.
1521—Thomas vs. The Mayor, &c.	1547—Henry vs. Brennan.
1120—Miller vs. Sims.	1548—Havs vs. Brennan.
1533—Ide vs. The World M. L. Ins. Co.	1549—Hanlon vs. Brennan.
	1550—Benson vs. Brennan.
	1552—Bennet vs. Brennan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Rowe vs. Truax.	1469—Gwynne vs. McKissick.
[illegible]—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Robinson.	2040—Snelly vs. Yard, Jr.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. Phillips.	1567—Maas vs. Krogegaard.
[illegible]—Osborne vs. Ackerman.	1568—Field et al. vs. De Bou.
1550—Tausig et al. vs. Hibbs.	1569—Main vs. Stevens.
1560—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.	1571—Williams vs. Godkin et al.
[illegible]—Berry vs. Solomon.	1572—Roth vs. Mooney.
[illegible]—Hall vs. Kemp.	1573—Gussow vs. Mesigh.
[illegible]—Robinson vs. Van Alstine.	1574—Amour et al. vs. Ives et al.
1565—Tallman vs. Whitney.	1575—Pevser vs. Sullivan.
	1576—Ferrer vs. Davis.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2995—Spears et al. versus Schomman.	3857—Rodman vs. Happgood.
1906—Bergman vs. Scheyer et al.	3727—Schwars vs. Waring.
6055—Crawford vs. Carpenter.	3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.
2792—Roe vs. Wheeler et al.	6064—Ostman vs. Millard.
[illegible]—Moran vs. Scherer et al.	6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.
1551—Blomquist versus Squires.	6251—Sherer vs. Heath.
6069—Crosby vs. Cole.	6526—Mooney vs. Pentland.
	3497—Harris vs. Meehan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2151—Smith vs. Taylor.	3802—Ormsby vs. Weaver.
2614—Evans vs. McManus.	3803—Secor vs. Bagaw.
6087—Weinberg vs. Frank.	3806—Newman vs. Conner.
3130—Griffin vs. O'Meara et al.	3807—Fleming vs. Odell.
2791—Garlich vs. Lochner.	3809—Harland et al. vs. Engelhardt.
2138—Bowman et al. vs. Schwarten.	3810—Lyman et al. vs. Sullivan.
3797—Kantrowitz vs. Bards.	3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborne.
3801—Gray vs. Leeds.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3484—Dansiger vs. Weinberg.	2400—Kenworthy et al. vs. McCarthy.
6301—Dansiger vs. Feaster et al.	2930—Doll vs. Gans.
4722—Oliver vs. Patrel.	6512—Rowland vs. Scheider.
3024—Tanner et al. vs. Reinhardt.	6538—O'Donnell vs. Dowling.
5088—Hirsch vs. Trexler.	6518—Bussell vs. Van Dyke.
5031—Kahn vs. Bucking L. M. Co.	6585—Ocklers vs. Rehberger.
2767—Matlgian vs. Pike.	6587—Mitchell et al. vs. McDonald.
[illegible]—Silberman vs. Schmiberts.	6621—Wilkins vs. Reichert.
6041—Green vs. Biker et al.	6633—Thacher vs. Farley.
6345—Fowler vs. Hulls.	6654—Dry Goods Bank vs. Herrman et al.
4722—Steinway et al. vs. Hicht.	6681—Dry Goods Bank vs. Silver.
4098—Tosel et al. vs. Wessels et al.	6735—Balheimer vs. Reichart, &c.
5060—Sears vs. Schadd.	6751—Homans vs. Sylvester.
5061—Stern vs. Sohl.	6263—Cohn vs. Carrahan.
[illegible]—Bryant vs. Peters.	
[illegible]—Eldred vs. Walsh.	
[illegible]—Pusch vs. McNamara.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Lottie Bink, William Bink, robbery.	Daniel Crawford, grand larceny.
Jefferson Sanders, felonious assault and battery.	Henry Griffith, Charles Heisler, grand larceny.
James Sullivan, Alfred English, burglary.	Ada Wood, disorderly house.
Thomas Smith, burglary.	Mary Doyle, petit larceny.
William Edwards, grand larceny.	Margaret O'Hearn, assault and battery.
Henry Jones, Fanny Hallenbeck, grand larceny.	Herman G. Urbels, misdemeanor.
Arthur Kraus, grand larceny.	Anne Mack, grand larceny.
Benjamin M. Alsock, James T. Mahoney, grand larceny.	Kittie Laforge, grand larceny.
Anthony Pay, Louis Horn, grand larceny.	Jane McCann, grand larceny.
	Ann McNally, robbery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 D. of C.3.65s. 71½	1100 Erie Railway.... 17¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.c.104	700 do.... 17⅛
400 U. S. Express.... 68½	100 St. Paul Pref. 78
500 Pacific Mail.... 35⅞	100 do....b3. 78
100 do....c. 35½	200 Rock Island.... 109⅜
600 do.... 35⅝	35 do.... 109½
1400 do.... 35½	400 do.... 109¼
400 do....s3. 35⅝	1100 do.... 109⅛
1600 Western Union.. 78⅛	100 do....c.109⅛
2800 do.... 78	100 do.... 109¼
1200 do.... 77⅞	400 North-western.... 42⅜
2100 do.... 77¾	300 do.... 42¼
900 do.... 77⅞	200 do.... 42⅛
1200 do.... 78	300 do.... 41⅞
800 do.... 77⅞	400 do.... 42
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 114	200 do.... 41⅞
100 do....b30.114	100 do.... 41¾
100 do.... 113⅞	700 do.... 41⅞
100 do.... 113¾	2000 do.... 42
300 Lake Shore.... 67⅝	300 do....b10. 42⅛
1000 do.... 67½	700 do.... 42⅛
500 do.... 67⅜	100 do.... 42¼
500 do....s3. 67¼	300 do....s3. 42⅛
1000 do.... 67⅛	800 North-west. Pref. 63⅝
1000 do.... 67	200 do.... 63½
1000 do....s3. 66⅞	200 do.... 63⅜
500 do....s. 66¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 14½
1600 do....s3. 66⅝	100 do.... 14⅜
1800 do.... 66⅞	500 Tol. & Wabash.... 6½
100 do....c. 66⅞	100 do.... 6⅜
500 do....s3. 66¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 31½
100 Union Pacific.... 69	500 Ohio & Miss.... 22⅜
100 Mich. Central.... 61¼	100 do.... 22¾
400 do.... 61½	900 do.... 22⅝
100 do.... 61⅝	1300 do.... 22½
100 do.... 61½	400 do....s3. 22⅜
1800 St. Paul.... 42¼	500 do.... 22½
600 do.... 42⅛	100 do....b3. 22⅝
400 do....s3. 42⅛	900 do.... 22½
200 do....s3. 42¼	400 do.... 22⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.... 12.119⅛	$39,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, C....b.c.119⅞
105,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.... 117⅝	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.. 125¼
5,000 do....b.c.c.117⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 46	200 Pacific Mail.b.c.c. 35⅝
3,000 C. B. & Q. 8s.115	100 do....c. 35¼
7,000 C. & R.I.&P. 7s.109½	100 do....b3. 35¼
2,000 C. R. I. & P. 6s. S. F....b.c. 99	1100 do.... 35⅛
	600 do....s3. 35
35,000 L. & W. Con.. 99½	900 do....s3. 35⅛
2,000 M. & S. P., C. & M. Div.... 94⅛	200 do.... 35¼
	100 do.... 35⅜
7,000 M. & S. P. 1st, La C. Div.... 99	5 Adams Express..110
	100 do....b.c.109
5,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F. 85	18 do.... 109¼
1,000 C. & N. W. C.. 101	200 U. S. Express.... 69
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 90⅜	150 do.... 69½
10,000 do.... 90¼	100 do....b.c. 70
2,000 H. & S. J. 8s C. 83¾	40 American Ex.... 59⅝
7,000 do.... 83½	40 do.... 59⅞
1,000 Morris & E.2d.110½	20 do.... 60
1,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.110	50 do.... 59⅞
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.120½	17 do....b.c. 60
1,000 C. P. 1st,S.J.B. 94¼	8 do.... 60¼
50,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.106⅛	50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 85⅝
5,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 98⅝	5 do.... 86
20,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.117½	50 do.... 86⅞
1,000 West. Pac. Bs. 98	190 do....b.c. 85¾
25,000 Union Pac.1st.104	7 do.... 86½
1,000 do.... 104⅛	10 do....s3. 86
8,000 do.... 104⅛	600 Erie Railway.b.c. 17⅛
6,000 do....b3.104⅛	100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 61⅝
10,000 U. P. 7s L. G.b3.101½	100 do.... 61½
2,000 P.F.W.&C.1st.116	100 do.... 61⅜
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.2d.108½	1700 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 66¾
1,500 Clev. & P. 4th.102¼	100 do.... 66⅞
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 53¼	800 do....s3. 66¾
4,000 do.... 53½	2600 do.... 66⅝
3,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 78	600 do.... 66⅝
2,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 99	1700 do....s3. 66½
1,000 S. L. & I.M.1st. 97	1000 do....s3. 66⅜
3,000 do.... 96¾	500 do....s3. 66½
1,000 S. L. & I. M. 2d. 64	1100 do....b3. 66⅛
5,000 Tol., P. & W.C. 40	7 Illinois Cen....b.c. 98½
1,000 Tol. & W. C. C. 39	25 do.... 99
4,000 R.W.&O.C.1st. 92½	30 C. & P. Guar..b.c. 95½
55,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98½	200 Union Pacific.b.c. 69
8,000 L.&N.C.'98.b.c. 90	22 do.... 69¼
1,000 D.&H.R.bs.'84.108½	300 C. & N. W....b.c. 42½
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. b.e.... 19½	400 do....s3. 41⅞
	1000 do.... 42
10 Bank of Com.... 118¼	300 do.... 42½
15 Bank of N. Y.... 131	200 do.... 41⅞
100 Canton Co.... 46	200 do.... 42
20 Consol. Coal..b.c. 49	100 do.... 42
100 do.... 48	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 63¼
16 D. & H. Canal.b.c.120½	100 Central R. of N.J.109⅜
38 do.... 120	100 do....b.c.109½
10 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 113⅞	50 Del., Lack. & W.. 118⅞
200 do....b.c.c.113½	300 do.... 118¾
8 do.... 113½	300 C., M. & S.P.b.c.s3. 42⅜
200 do.... 113½	900 do.... 42
100 do.... 113⅞	100 do.... 42¼
100 do.... 114	100 do.... 42⅛
200 do.... 114¼	400 do....s3. 42
100 do.... 114⅛	100 do.... 42⅛
400 do.... 114	100 C. M. & S.P.Pf.b.c. 77⅞
400 West. Union..b.c. 78	550 do.... 77¾
600 do.... 77⅞	100 do....c. 77⅝
500 do.... 77¾	50 N. Y., N. H. & H. 150½
1000 do.... 77⅝	100 Kansas Pac..b.c. 14
2300 do.... 77⅝	110 St.L.K.C.&N.b.c.s3. 5½
1800 do.... 77¾	200 S. L. I. M. & S.b3. 22
1100 do....s3. 77⅝	100 do....b.c.b3. 22
100 do....b3. 77⅞	25 do.... 21½
1100 do....c. 77½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 14¼
200 do.... 77⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 20½
700 do.... 77¾	300 H. & S. J. Pref.b.c. 31¼
1100 do.... 77½	200 do.... 31
2700 do.... 77	600 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22¼
600 do....s3. 76⅞	600 do.... 22
1700 do.... 77	400 do.... 22⅛
800 do....s3. 77¼	200 do....b3. 22⅜
100 do....b3. 77¼	200 do.... 22⅝
70 C. & R. I....b.c.109½	200 do.... 22¼
500 do.... 109⅝	1600 do.... 22
400 do....b3.109½	500 do....s3. 21⅞
300 do.... 109¼	100 do....c. 21⅞
400 do.... 109⅛	100 do....b3. 22
300 do....c.109	100 do....b10. 22
100 do....c.109	50 O. & M. Pref..b.c. 49

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 95¾	1300 Lake Shore.... 66⅝
2,000 do....c. 95¾	200 do....s3. 66⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 104¼	200 do....s3. 66½
6,000 H.&S.J.8s,c.s3. 83½	100 North-western.... 42⅛
5,000 O. & Miss. con. 99	100 do....b3. 42⅜
5,000 M. & Es.7s,'71.110	200 Rock Island....c.109
1000 West. Union..b3. 77⅞	200 St. Paul.... 42⅛
45 American Exp.... 60½	800 do.... 42⅜
10 U. S. Exp....b3. 70	100 St. Paul Pref..b3. 78
17 Adams Express..109½	300 do....s3. 77⅞
300 Pacific Mail.... 35½	300 Tol. & Wabash.... 6¼
200 do....b3. 35⅝	10 do.... 6⅜
600 do.... 35¾	200 Ohio & Miss....s3. 22¼
200 do.... 35⅜	200 do.... 22
15 Union Pacific.... 69½	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 14¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$15,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 Coup.... 119⅞	$12,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.... 117⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 D. of C. 3.65.s.. 71⅞	200 Union Pacific.b.c. 69
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 102¼	200 C. & Pitts. G..b.c. 95½
1,000 B.& Erie n.bds.104⅛	1000 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 66½
3,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 48½	600 do....b3. 66¾
12,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 90½	500 do.... 66⅜
15,000 M.&St.P.c.S.F. 85	100 do.... 66½
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.104½	1400 Ill. Central..b.c. 98
8,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 53¼	200 do.... 98¼
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 95¾	200 Chic. & N.W.b.c. 42⅜
3,000 Tol.,P. & War., Eastern Div.... 84	200 do....s3. 42¼
	500 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 63¼
3,000 P.,F.W. & C.2d.108½	100 do.... 63⅛
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s..103½	100 do.... 63¼
1,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st....b.c. 88¼	200 C. R. of N. J..b.c.109¾
	100 D. & S. C.b.c.cpg. 73
60 Bank of N. York.131	200 C. & R. I...b.c.b3.109⅛
50 D.& H. Canal.b.c.120¼	1100 do.... 109⅛
100 Quick. Min....b.c. 17¼	1300 do.... 109¼
100 Harlem....b.c.137	100 do....c.109⅛
100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 61½	92 do.... 109⅜
400 W. U. Tel..b.c.b3. 77⅜	1000 do.... 109⅛
600 do....s3. 77¼	100 do....b3.109⅛
300 do.... 77⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22¼
1100 do.... 77½	200 do.... 22⅛
1600 do.... 77⅝	200 do.... 22⅛
300 do.... 77½	400 C.,M.&S.P.b.c.b3. 42½
1200 do.... 77⅝	200 do.... 42½
400 do....b3. 77¾	1100 do.... 42⅜
400 do....s3. 77⅝	100 do....b30. 42⅝
200 do.... 77½	100 do.... 42¾
100 U. S. Express.b.c. 70	300 do.... 42⅝
100 Wells-F. Exp.b.c. 87½	750 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 78
100 Pac. Mail....b.c. 35½	100 do.... 78¼
400 do.... 35½	100 do....b3. 78⅜
100 do.... 35⅝	300 do.... 78⅜
400 do.... 35⅝	200 do....b3. 78⅜
100 do.... 35⅜	100 do.... 78¼
200 do....b3. 35¾	100 Del., L. & W...b.c.119
200 do....s3. 35⅝	95 do.... 119⅛
100 do.... 35⅝	30 Morris & Es..b.c.103
550 N.Y.C. & H.R..b.c.114	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 14½
400 do.... 114⅛	100 R.R.Bs.2d,Pf.b.c.105½
110 do.... 114	100 Warren Railroad.102
100 do.... 113⅞	15 American Exp.... 60½
200 do.... 113¾	5 do....b.c. 61½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$13,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s.... 72	200 Ill. Central.... 98½
	600 Pittsburg.... 95½
3,000 U. Pac. 1st.. 104⅛	50 do.... 95¼
2,000 Tol., P. & W., West. Div.... 75	300 North-western.... 42¼
	600 do.... 42⅜
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 91½	200 do.... 42
100 U. S. Express.... 69	50 do.... 41¾
300 Western Union.. 77⅝	200 do.... 42
1100 do....s3. 77⅝	300 do.... 42⅛
800 do.... 77⅝	100 do.... 42¼
300 do....b3. 77⅞	100 N. J. Central.... 109⅛
300 do.... 77⅝	100 Rock Island.... 109¼
800 do....s3. 77¼	200 do....s3.109⅛
100 do.... 77⅝	100 do.... 109⅛
100 do.... 77¼	500 St. Paul.... 42¼
800 do.... 77¼	400 do.... 42⅜
500 do.... 77⅝	300 do.... 42
100 Erie Railway.... 17⅛	100 do.... 42⅛
100 Pacific Mail.... 35⅛	264 Ft. Wayne.... 101½
100 do....s3. 35⅜	100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 78⅜
100 do.... 35¼	1100 do.... 78⅛
200 do....s3. 35¼	500 do.... 78¼
300 do.... 35⅛	100 do....b3. 78
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 113½	42 Del., L. & W..s3.118
50 do.... 113⅝	50 Han. & St. Jo.... 20⅞
100 do.... 113¾	100 do.... 20⅝
200 Union Pacific.... 69	400 Ohio & Miss..s3. 22¼
100 Mich. Central.... 61¼	100 do....b3. 22
400 do.... 61⅛	300 do.... 22
200 do.... 61	600 do.... 21⅞
25 do.... 61¼	1300 do.... 21⅞
100 do.... 60⅞	2600 do.... 21⅞
100 do.... 60¾	100 do....s3. 21⅞
1300 Lake Shore.... 66⅝	800 do.... 21¾
1100 do....s3. 66¼	300 do....b3. 21¾
1700 do....s3. 66⅛	500 do.... 21⅝
200 do....b3. 66¼	400 do.... 21⅝

TUESDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more active to-day than on yesterday, the transactions aggregating 147,000 shares, Western Union, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Pacific Mail, North-western, and St. Paul being mostly prominent in the dealings. At the opening the market was firm but the early firmness did not last long and was succeeded by a tone of depression, under the influence of which a general decline in prices took place. There was a subsequent partial recovery, but it was not maintained, and at the close the market was weak and feverish. Lake Shore opened at 67⅝, declined to 66⅝, advanced to 66¾, and closed at 66⅛. Western Union, which was the most active stock, declined from 78⅛ to 76⅞, with final sales at 77⅛@77⅜. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 22⅝ to 21½, rallied to 22⅛, and still later receded to 21½@21¾. Pacific Mail was firm, the extreme quotations having been 35 and 35¾. North-western and St. Paul shares were firm and higher. Michigan Central, after an early advance to 61⅝, fell off to 60¾. Investment shares were firm, with the exception of New-York Central, which declined from 114¼ to 113⅛. Express stocks advanced ½ to 2 ⅌ cent., Wells-Fargo making the greatest improvement.

The money market was without perceptible change to-day and borrowers on pledge of acceptable collaterals were supplied at 3 to 5 ⅌ cent., the former being the ruling rate to the Government bond dealers. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 6½ ⅌ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm for United States bonds and weaker for consols, doubtless owing to the withdrawal of £164,000 sterling from the Bank of England. Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94⅛@94⅜ for the account. United States bonds advanced ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. and closed as follows: 1865s (old) at 106, 1867s at 109¼@109½, 10-40s at 108⅛@108¼, and new 5s at 106@106⅛. Erie rose to 15¾@15⅞. The rates for sterling exchange were advanced early in the day to $4 86½ for 60 days bills and to $4 90 for demand, and actual business was done as high as $4 86 and $4 89½, but some sales were made at slight concessions. The reduced supply of commercial bills led to the advance in rates by the bankers. Gold advanced from 112⅞ to 113 on the firmer look of foreign exchange, but the market was tame and at the close sales were made at 112⅞. Cash gold loaned at 2 to 5½ ⅌ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $20,000 coin and $30,000 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were strong, 10-40s and new 5s leading the market in point of activity. These bonds are firmly held, and the market is responsive to any large orders when they appear. There was a firm undertone to railroad mortgages, and the market continues to improve. Some round amounts changed hands, and the dealings were well distributed, the easier condition of the money market stimulating the demand for these securities. State bonds were dull.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $4,557,375, against $4,382,576 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $6,219,713 in 1874. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $29,498,312, against $26,806,051 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $32,673,408 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1876.

Gold receipts	$990,584 32
Gold payments	573,132 59
Gold balance	47,370,419 99
Currency receipts	1,779,099 67
Currency payments	1,952,815 66
Currency balance	37,319,642 55
Customs	569,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 8.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117½	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121⅜	121⅝
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 86	$4 85¾@$4 86
New-York Central	113⅞	113⅛
Rock Island	109¼	109⅛
Pacific Mail	35⅛	35¼
St. Paul	42¼	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78	78
Lake Shore	67⅝	66⅛
North-western	42¼	42¼
North-western Preferred	63½	63¼
Western Union	78⅛	78⅜
Union Pacific	68¾	69
Toledo and Wabash	6⅜	6⅜
Del., Lack. and Western	118⅞	119
New-Jersey Central	109½	109⅞
Panama	130	130
Erie	17⅛	17⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	21⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	5
Harlem	136½	137

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	114¼	113⅛	3,318
Harlem	137	137	100
Erie	17¼	17⅛	2,900
Lake Shore	67⅝	66⅛	28,600
Wabash	6½	6¼	800
North-western	42⅜	41¾	11,600
North-western Preferred	63⅝	63¼	1,500
Rock Island	109½	109	9,000
Fort Wayne	101½	101½	264
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42⅝	42	9,300
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	78½	77⅝	4,500
Pittsburg	95½	95½	880
Del. Lack. and Western	119	118¾	487
New-Jersey Central	109⅞	109⅜	400
Michigan Central	61⅝	60¾	2,100
Illinois Central	98¾	98	1,932
Union Pacific	69	69	722
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅞	20½	250
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref	31½	31	500
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	21½	14,700
Missouri Pacific	14½	13⅞	500
Western Union	78⅛	76⅞	36,000
Pacific Mail	35¾	35	10,000
Quicksilver	17¼	17¼	100
Consolidation Coal	48	48	100
Adams Express	109¼	109	118
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex	87½	85¾	475
American Express	61½	60	240
United States Express	70	68½	1,285
Iron Mountain	22	22	325
Kansas Pacific	14	14	100
St. Louis, K. C. and N	5½	5½	100
Total sales			147,276

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	125⅛	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅝	122⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅝	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114⅜	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114⅜	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅛	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¾	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅝	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123¼	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123¼	123¾
United States 10-40s, registered	116¾	117
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅞	120
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅝	117¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅝	117¾

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $66,000 for interest, and $349,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$16,729,000
Gold balances	950,099
Currency balances	1,072,454

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$69,206,801
Currency balances	3,652,976
Gold exchanges	4,520,925
Gold balances	853,138

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.... 30½	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.104
Alabama 5s, '86.... 30¾	N. Y. 6s, Can.L., '87.104
Alabama 8s, '86.... 30¾	N. Y. 6s, Gd. C., '87.117
Alabama 8s, '88.... 30½	N. Y. 6s, Gd. L., '83.119
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 40½	N. C. 6s, old., J. & J. 17
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 18	N. C. 6s, old, A.& O. 17
Ark.7s,Mem.&L.R.. 18	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J. 54
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 18	N. C., N. C.R.,A.&O. 54
A.7s,Miss.O&R.Riv. 18	N. C., do. c. off,J.&J. 42
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R. 18	N.C., do. c.off,A.&O. 42
Georgia 6s.... 93	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 10½
Ga. 7s, new bonds.. 103½	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9½
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 101	N. C. new bs., J.& J. 9
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 102	N. C. new bs.,A.& O. 8½
Indiana 5s.... 102	N.C.Sp'l Tax,class 1. 3
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.102	N.C.Sp'l Tax, class 2. 2⅞
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.102	N.C.Sp'l Tax, class 3. 2⅞
Illinois War Loan.... 102	Ohio 6s, '81.... 105
Kentucky 6s.... 102	Ohio 6s, '86.... 111
Louisiana 6s.... 43¼	Rhode Island 6s.... 107
La. 6s, new bonds.... 43¼	South Carolina 6s.... 37
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt. 45	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 37
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 43½	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 37⅛
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 43½	S. C. Fund. Act 1866. 37½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 33	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 37½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 44	S.C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 37¾
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.103	S. C. 7s of '88.... 40
Michigan 6s, '83.... 105	S. C. non. f. bds.... 4¾
Michigan 7s, '90.... 108	Tenn. 6s, old.... 45½
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 100½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 44½
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 100½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. 44
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 100½	Texas 10s of '76.... 103
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 101	Virginia 6s, old.... 37½
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 101	Va. 6s, new bds, '66. 38
L.B.,due '81 to'91,inc.102½	Va. 6s, new bds, '67. 38
Asylum or U.,due'92.102½	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 75
H. & St. Jo. due '76.102½	Va. 6s, ex. mat. c.... 68⅝
H. & St. Jo. due '86.100¼	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser. 45
H. & St. Jo. due '87.101	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.. 9
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n.101	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 71¾

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..114½	Cleve. & Tol. N.bds.105
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..107½	C., P. & A. Old bds.102
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds..100	C., P. & A. New bds.104
B., H. & Erie 1st.... 19	Det., Mon. & Tol. B.100½
B., H. & Erie Guar.. 19	Buff. & Erie new B..104½
B., C. R. & M.1st,7s,g. 43	Buff. & State Line,7s.102½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 31	Kal.& W. Pigeon 1st. 93
Joliet & Chicago 1st.108	Lake Shore Div. B...103
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.114½	L. Shore Con. R., 1st.105
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s.108	L. Shore Con. C., 2d. 98¾
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.109⅜	L. Shore Con. R., 2d. 96½
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95. 98½	Mich. Cen. C.7s,'1902.103
C. R. of N. J.1st,new.114½	M.Cen.1st 8s,'82, S.F.114
C.R. of N.J.1st,Cons.111	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.104
C. R. of N. J.Conv..110½	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.103
L. & W. B.Con. guar. 99¼	N.Y.Cen. 6s, Real Es.101⅝
Am. Dock & Im. bs.102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...101½
M. & S.P. 1st,8s,P.D.114	N. Y. Central 7s, '76.100¼
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10,P.D.96	N.Y.C. & H. R. 1st,C.120½
M.&S.P.1st7s$G.RD. 95	N.Y.C.& H.R. 1st, R.116
M.&S.P.1st7s,£G,RD 90	Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85.112¼
M. & S.P.1st,La C.D. 98¾	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.117
M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D. 92	North Missouri 1st.. 88½
M. & S. P.1st, I.&D. 84	Ohio& Miss.Con.S.F. 98
M. & S. P.1st,H.&D. 84	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 98½
M. & S. P.1st,C.&M. 94	Ohio & Miss. 2d,Con. 78
M. & St. P. C. S. F.. 84⅛	Central Pacific G. B.106½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 97	Cen. Pac., S.Joaq. B. 94⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F..104⅝	Cen.P.,Cal.& Or.,1st. 91⅜
Chic. & N. W. I. B...101	Cen.P.Land Grant B. 98½
Chic. & N. W. C. B..101	Union Pacific 1st B.104¼
Chic. & N. W. E. B.. 95	UnionPac.LandG.7s.101¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st...102¼	Union Pacific S. F.. 95⅜
C. & N. W. C. G. B.. 90¼	So. Pac. Bds. of Mo.. 66¾
C. & N. W. R. G. B.. 90	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.. 88⅜
Iowa Midland 1st.... 95	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 70
Galena & Chic. Ex...105	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.114½
Peninsula 1st Con...102¼	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.2d.108
Chicago & Mil. 1st...100¼	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.3d.103
Win. & St. P. 1st.... 82	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F.109
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.108¾	Clev. & Pitts.4thS.F.102⅛
C.,C.,C.&I. Con.Bds. 98	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st. 53
Morris & Essex 1st.117	Col., Chic. & Ind.2d. 18
Morris & Essex 2d...110	Rome,W.& Og.C.1st. 92¼
Morris & Essex Con.101	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 96½
Morris & Es. 7s, '71..109	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 63½
M. & E. 1st Con. G..107½	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 88¾
Erie 1st, Extended...106	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 75
Erie 1st, Indorsed...100	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 83
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.... 103	Tol., P. & W. 2d.... 42
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.... 101¾	Tol. P. & W. Con.7s. 37
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.... 100	Tol. & W. 1st. Ex... 85
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.... 101	Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D. 62
Lond Dock Bonds.... 104⅛	Tol. & W. 2d.... 58
B., N. Y. &E.1st,'77. 90	Tol. & W. Cons.Con. 39
B., N. Y. & E. L. B.. 90	Han. & Naples 1st.. 35
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 83½	Great West. 1st, '88.. 86
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.105	Great West. 2d. '93.. 58
D.& Sioux City 2d D.105	Quincy & Tol.1st,'90. 49
L. Bloom. & W. 1st. 30¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.. 50
L. Bloom. & W. 2nd. 11	Laf.,Bl'n & Miss.1st. 65
M. So. 7 per cent.2d.102¼	Han. & Cent.Mo.1st. 82
M. So. N.I.S.F.7 p.c.108¾	West.Un.Bds.1900 C. 98¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106	West.Un.Bds.1900 R. 98¼

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.... 150	Mechanics'.... 140
American Exchange.115½	Mercantile.... 104
Butchers'&Drovers'.125	Merchants'.... 118
Central National.... 100	Metropolitan.... 125
Chatham.... 136	New-York.... 130½
City.... 300	Ninth National.... 80
Commerce.... 118	North America.... 98
Corn Exchange.... 135	Park.... 125
First National.... 200	Phenix.... 94¼
German American.. 79	Republic.... 85
Germania.... 110	St. Nicholas.... 100
Grocers'.... 94	State of New-York..105½
Imp'rs'.& Traders'..190	Union.... 144
Manhattan.... 150	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 8.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	103	103½
City 6s, New	108¼	108⅜
Camden & Amboy Railroad	138¾	138⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	55
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	51⅜	52
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63½	63⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	45⅝
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21⅞	22
Northern Central Railroad	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105¼	105⅜

In another column will be found the annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. The exhibit is a very favorable one, and speaks well for the management of the company by Mr. Lewis C. Grover, the President, and his able associates, Vice President Pearson, Secretary Strong, and Treasurer Miller. The total income of the company for 1875 was $6,751,987, and the total expenditures and payments $6,223,732, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the year of $30,190,184 26, and the total assets at that date, $31,085,011 11. The total liabilities were $28,695,430 94, leaving a total surplus as regards policy-holders of $2,389,580 17. The agent of the company for Southern New-York and Northern New-Jersey is Mr. L. Spencer Goble, whose office is at No. 137 Broadway, in this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 8. 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	20	Leather, sides	27,341
Bees-wax, pk	1	Lead, pigs	1,500
Cotton, bales	3,298	Lead, lb	88,030
Cottonseed-oil, bbls	50	Molasses,(N.O.,)bbls	270
Copper, bbls	47	Oil-cake, pks	900
Dried Fruit, pks	30	Pork, pks	820
Eggs, bbls	1,934	Beef, pks	277
Flour, bbls	13,603	Cut-meats, pks	1,755
Wheat, bushels	26,620	Lard, pks	1,783
Corn, bushels	29,324	Lard, kegs	75
Oats, bushels	18,230	Stearine, pks	70
Malt, bushels	5,060	Butter, pks	3,711
Barley, bushels	3,500	Cheese, pks	1,018
Grass-seed, bags	1,673	Tallow, pks	175
Flax-seed, bags	11	Dressed Hogs	24
Beans, bbls	1,024	Pecans, pks	58
Peas, bushels	600	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	475
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	100
Corn-meal, bags	1,814	Spelter, pcs	577
Horns, No	36,894	Tea, half chests	12
Hams, pcs	1,200	Tobacco, hhds	142
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, bxs., &c	464
Hops, bales	1,013	Whisky, bbls	716
Hides, No	1,106	Wool, bales	1,939
Hides, bales	950	Wine, (Cal.,) pks	259

COFFEE—A very moderate demand has been noted for Rio, prices of which have been quoted weak, with sales reported of 4,500 bags by the Victoria and 2,015 bags by the Ennis, here, on private terms, and 1,500 bags by the King Arthur, at Baltimore, also on private terms....Other kinds dull and nominal; 250 bags San Domingo sold at 15c.@15¼c., gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@19c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17½c.@18¼c.; Java invoices, 23c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15¼c., gold, ⅌ lb. ....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 17,690 bags; sales, (to this morning,) 2,895 bags; stock in first hands to-day here, 242,515 bags, and at all the ports, 792,899 bags, including 70,067 bags at Baltimore, 6,000 bags at Hampton Roads, 3,600 bags at Richmond, 3,500 bags at Savannah, 23,217 bags at New-Orleans, 12,000 bags at Galveston, and 12,000 bags at Mobile....The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States to Dec. 31 was 39,282 bags, and the purchases for the United States to Feb. 5 were 109,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery, at, however, a further reduction of 1-16c. ⅌ lb....Ordinary quoted at 9 7-16c.; Low Middling at 12 3-16c.@12 7-16c.; Middling at 12 15-16c.@13⅛c. ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,709 bales, (of which 105 bales were on last evening,) including 1,200 bales to shippers, 463 bales to spinners, and 46 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite moderate, with prices quoted stronger....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were on last evening, and 8,100 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; March, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; April, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; May, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; June, 13 25-32c.; July, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; August, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb., closing quiet and steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 3,298 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 25,370 bales, against 20,292 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 63,923 bales, against 63,881 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,127,925 bales, against 2,681,737 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 20,021 bales; to the Continent, 15,046 bales; stock in New-York, 149,710 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 923,367 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
S. Good Ordinary	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
S. Low Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling	12 15-16	13 1-16	13⅛	13⅛
Good Middling	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
S. Good Middling	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Middling Fair	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 7-16
Fair	15 1-16	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 5-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	11 15-16
S. Good Ordinary	10 13-16	Middling	12 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately sought after generally. The offerings of desirable lots, especially of the lower grades, have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been rather more confident in their views, influenced in part by the firmer range of Wheat values. The demand, however, has been less urgent, for export as well as on home trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5@$5 75; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 15, mainly at $3 50@$3 90; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 65; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 60, mainly at $5 85@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35, from dock and delivered; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35, for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 20@$7 15, chiefly at $6 50@$7, and patent at $7@$9 50, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 50@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 75@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 5,300 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly Western and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, at firm prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,125 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and Family Extras. ....Rye Flour has been in more request, and quoted steady. We quote at from $4@$4 05 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at unchanged prices....We quote at from $2 75@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 1,100 bbls, including 600 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 50, delivered....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in limited request, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour has been quite dull since our last, within the range of $1 75@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ⅌ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oat-meal has been neglected and somewhat nominal, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate trade has been reported in this line at about previous prices. Sales, 1,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60, 2,000 bxs. Loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 85@$3 05, 450 bbls. Currants at 7c.@7½c.; 400 cases Sardines, quarter bxs., 14¼c.@14½c.; 1,500 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10½c.@10⅝c.; 80 casks Turkey Prunes at 5c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade higher on restricted offerings, but has been in less urgent request, especially on export account. Winter Wheat has been very quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,000 bushels at $1 35 for prime Canada Spring, in bond; $1 24½@$1 26¼ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 15 for ungraded Milwaukee, in store; $1 12 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 03@$1 05 for rejected Spring; 94c. for very inferior Spring; $1 05 for "no grade" Winter....Corn has been in good demand, partly for export, and again quoted higher....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,500 bushels for early delivery, at 64¼c.@64⅜c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 64½c.@64⅝c., afloat; 64c. (nominally) for new Low Mixed do.; 58¼c.@64½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 59c.@59¼c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c.@64½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 62½c. for new White Southern, in store; 65½c.@67c. for new Yellow Southern....And for forward delivery a fairly active inquiry has been noted at improved prices....Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, at 64½c.@64¾c., the latter rate for last half of the month, and 10,000 bushels, March option, at 65c. ⅌ bushel....Rye has been very quiet, with State quoted nominal at 90c.@92½c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@90c.; and Western, 86c.@88c....Barley has been in more demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported since our last of 62,000 bushels at $1 30 for No. 1 Canada, $1 18 for No. 2 do., in store; $1 15 for No. 3 do., delivered from store; $1 10 for four-rowed State, and 85c. for two-rowed State....Barley Malt has been very dull throughout, within the nominal range of $1 15@$1 45 for poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 10@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 10 for two-rowed do., do....Canada Peas very dull, with prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02@$1 03....Buckwheat in limited request with prime State nominally 58c.@60c....Oats have been lightly dealt in at about previous quotations, with sales reported of only 27,000 bushels at 47½c.@48c. for fair Mixed Western; 48c. for No. 2 New-York; 48⅜c. for light Mixed, and 50c.@52c. for White State, chiefly at 52c. for prime, car lots....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration....Clover-seed has been offered more freely, and quoted lower, on a very moderate inquiry, with sales reported of a car-load of prime Canada at 14c.; 40 bags State at 14c., and (rumored) of two car-loads of prime Western at 13⅞c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet at former prices. Sales, 1,241 Sisal, 278 Dry Matamoras, 1,600 California Kips, and 500 City Slaughters on private terms.

METALS—Copper has been quoted easier, with sales of 200,000 lb. Ingot at 22¾c.@22⅞c. ⅌ lb....Iron has been generally quoted steady, but without activity; 300 tons No. 1 American Pig sold at $23....Lead, Spelter, and Zinc without further changes of moment. ....Tin dull, with sales of 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $7 50, gold.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, quiet, but without further change as to values; 240 bbls. sold in lots at 43c.@63c. for fair to fancy....Foreign, dull within yesterday's range; 55 hhds. Nevis sold on private terms. Market otherwise as last quoted....Of St. Domingo Honey, 60 bbls. sold for consumption on private terms, quoted, free, at $1 10@$1 12, currency.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, since our last, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 57½@$1 60; good do. at $1 65 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch dull at unchanged rates....Spirits Turpentine in slack demand at 36½c. for merchantable ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been very lightly dealt in on the basis of previous quotations. Linseed has been in moderate demand at unaltered figures. Lard, Cotton-seed, Olive, Red, and Menhaden Oils have been inactive, but quoted steady. Most other kinds dull. We quote: Crude Whale, 64c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 90; Bleached Sperm, $1 90@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 08 for good to prime, and 80c.@95c. for No. 1, and 70c.@80c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 65c.@67½c.; Linseed-oil, 60c.@61c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 48c.@50c.; Bleached do., 55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 53c.@55c.; Yellow do., 58c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 60c.@62½c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 24c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92½c.; Cod, 58c.@38c.; Neats-foot, 85c.@$1 20; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut Oil, 11¼c.@13¼c.; Tanners' Oil, 47c.@50c.; Lubricating Oil, 25c.@35c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and weak in price; quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c., in bulk, and at 11⅝c. in shipping order for early delivery. Sales, 500 bbls., in bulk, at 8½c....Refined, for early delivery, has been in light demand; quoted at the close at 14½c.@14⅝c. ....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c.@14⅜c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand for early delivery at about steady rates, with sales reported of 800 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 60@$21 65 for uninspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20@$20 50; City do., $22; Extra Prime, new, $16@$16 50 ⅌ bbl....The dealings for forward delivery have been on a limited scale, with Western Mess, February options, quoted at the close $21 50@$21 65; March, $21 55@$21 65; April at $21 65@$21 75; May at $21 70@$21 95; June at $21 95....Sales since our last of 500 bbls., February, at $21 50, 500 bbls., March, at $21 55@$21 60; and 500 bbls. June, at $21 90@$21 95....Dressed Hogs have been in more request, with City quoted at 9¾c.@10½c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10¾c. ⅌ lb....Western Hogs at $9 62½@9 75....Cut-meats have been in fair demand and quoted firm in price. Sales reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 lb., at 12c.; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12½c.; and 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams on private terms; also sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 lb., at 12¼c.@12½c....Western Dry-Salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for prompt delivery....Bacon has been in light supply and strong in price, but quiet. ....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12c.; Western Long Clear, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; do. Short Cl'ar, 12⅜c.@12½c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¼c. Sales 75 bxs. City Long Clear, for the West Indies, at 12c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10⅞c.; Short Clear at 11½c.@11⅝c., and Short Rib at 11¼c.@11⅜c....Western Steam Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery, mostly in the local market for refining purposes, closing more firmly....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 275 tcs. prime at $12 81¼; 200 tcs. choice at 12⅞c....And for prompt delivery at Cincinnati, 500 tcs., for shipment, at $12 25, with freight through to England at 60c....Business for forward delivery has been more active, opening at easier figures, but closing stronger....Western Steam, February options, closed at $12 77½@$12 85; March at $12 95@$13; April, $13 10; May, $13 20; June, $13 30@$13 35.... Of Western Steam, sales have been made of 2,500 tcs., February, at $12 77½; 2,000 tcs., March at $12 90@$12 95; 2,500 tcs., April, at $13 05@$13 10, and 250 tcs., May, (last evening,) at $13 12½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in request, with sales reported of 144 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.... Refined Lard has been inactive, and quoted for the Continent at 13c., and for the West Indies at 12¾c., and for South America at 13½c. Sales, 100 tcs. for the Continent at 13c....And of Western Kettle, 30 tcs. choice sold at 13½c....Beef has been in fair request and steady.... We quote barrel Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $15 50@$16 for Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales 100 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32 50: sales 50 tcs. ....Beef Hams have been quiet, since our last, at $24@$25 for prime to choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern.... Prime to fancy State Butter is selling quite readily on a steady basis as to values. Medium and low grades State stock in rather slack demand and weak in price. Best Western Butter in moderate request at about previous figures. Other kinds dull and irregular.... We quote at from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to choice State; 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do., the latter an extreme; 15c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for fancy in small lots; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to choice Rolls.... The finest makes of Cheese have been in fair request and held with decided firmness; in the instance of fancy, rather above the views of buyers, thus checking operations to some extent....We quote on the basis of from 11c.@14c. for fair to strictly fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....A very moderate inquiry has been noted for fresh Eggs within the range of from 19c.@23c. for fair to fancy stock, the latter an extreme, chiefly at 19½c.@21c. ⅌ dozen, closing heavy....Tallow has been moderately active, with sales of 115,000 lb. fair to strictly choice at 9c.@9 5-16c....Stearine has been inactive, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13½c., and City, 13¾c. ⅌ lb....Of Rangoon Rice, 300 bags sold, in bond, at $2 50, gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite moderately sought after and under more liberal offerings have been quoted weaker in price, closing on the basis of 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for fair to good refining. Sales have been made to-day of 1,125 hhds. and 798 bags, including 350 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 675 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; and 798 bags new Centrifugal at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. And last evening 246 hhds. Melado on private terms....Refined in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; soft Yellow at 8¼c.@9¾c., and other kinds as in our last.

TEAS—Have been rather quiet, to-day, at former figures; sales, 900 half-chests Green, and 1,500 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in quite moderate request within the previous range, with sales reported since our last of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@17c.; 75 cases 1873 New-England at 12½c.@30c.; 100 cases 1874 do. at 8c.@12½c.; 29 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 10c.; 33 cases 1873 Ohio at 9½c.; 100 cases Sundries at 7c.@30c.; and 400 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15.... Kentucky Leaf is quoted thus: Common Lugs, 6c.@8¼c., good Lugs, 7½c.@9c., common Leaf, 8½c.@10¼c., medium Leaf, 10½c.@12c., good Leaf, 11½c.@13½c., fine Leaf, 13½c.@16c., Selections, 16c.@22c. ⅌ lb....Seed Leaf is quoted thus, Crop of 1874—New-England Wrappers, shipping lots, 10c.@12c., medium 15c.@22c., fine, 25c.@35c., Seconds, selections, 10c.@15c., Fillers, selections, 6c.@8c., Seconds and Fillers, shipping lots, 7c.@9c., Pennsylvania, assorted lots, 15c.@25c., New-York, assorted lots, common, 7c.@9c., Ohio, assorted lots, 6½c.@8c., Wisconsin, assorted lots, 6½c.@9c.... And crop of 1873, New-England Wrappers, 20c.@45c.; New-England assorted lots, 12c.@25c.; New-England Seconds, 10c.@12c.; New-England Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 16c.@25c.; New-York assorted lots, good to fine, 12c.@18c.; New-York assorted lots, common, 8c.@11c.; Ohio assorted lots, 8½c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@9c. ⅌ lb....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 80c.@85c.; fair to good, 87½c.@90c.; fine, 95c.@$1 10, and Yara, assorted lots, at 85c.@90c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured Tobacco has been in moderate request, with Black, common to fine, at 14c.@20c., and Bright, common to fine, at 19c.@42c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at $1 11½, and 50 bbls. at $1 12 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The market rules steady for the leading kinds of domestic product, with no great urgency apparent on the part of holders to realize. The demand, however, is quite moderate and the dealings thus far this week indicate a comparatively slow movement. Recent failures and business embarrassments have tended to impede operations and to give purchasers on a cash basis unusual advantage in negotiating for supplies. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 36,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 35c.@47½c.; 9,000 lb. Unwashed at 34c.@36c.; 10,000 lb. Scoured, part at 60c.; 50 bags and 3,000 lb. Domestic Pulled, part at 40c.; 25,000 lb. Combing, part sorts, at 40c.@50c.; 10,000 lb. Black Colorado, and 143 bales Cape on private terms; 17 bales California Lambs at 22c.; 21,000 lb. California Fall, part at 14c.@19c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—A generally slow movement has been noted in this line. Room for Grain, on berth and charter, has been most sought after, and quoted generally steady. Market otherwise quiet, rates ruling about as before....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 250 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ⅌ lb.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, rumored at 8d. ⅌ 60 lb., but without confirmation; 75 pks. Furs on private terms; 630 pks. Provisions part at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. And, by steam from New-Orleans, direct (reported thence) 1,600 bales Cotton at 9-16d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; and 1,000 bushels Peas at 9d. ⅌ bushel. ....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 728 tons, hence, with about 4,600 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags) at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 606 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d.; a German bark, 394 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 6d. per quarter....For Lisbon, an American schooner, 549 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia and back, on private terms....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) at ⅞c. ⅌ lb....For Stettin, an American bark, 595 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; and placed on the berth, taking Provisions, Tallow, &c., at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Amsterdam, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) at 1c. ⅌ lb....For Gloucester, Mass., an American schooner, 292 tons, with Salt, from Cadiz, at 10c. ⅌ bushel.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 884 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,372 head or 316 cars, of which 172 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 433 cars for the same time last week—a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 117 cars less—and 395 cars for the same week last year; the market for the week thus far has been the slowest and dullest of the year, only about 50 cars of all kinds were disposed of up to noon to-day; the prices are full, ¼c.@½c. off the opening quotations of last week, and full as weak as the closing rates; the quality of offerings hardly compares with those of last week, the proportion of medium, common, and coarse Cattle being greater; about all the transactions made thus far are confined to the City trade and country butchers; the attendance of this class of purchasers was good; only a few Eastern buyers were in the market; sales of Indiana Steers averaging 1,036, 1,133, 1,218 to 1,415 lb. at $4 80@$4 62½@$5 37½@$5 62½; Illinois Steers, averaging 1,198 to 1,257 lb., at $4 85@$5 25; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,055 to 1,118 lb., at $4 62½@$4 65; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,209 lb., at $4 87½; Stock Steers at $4 30; Cows and Heifers at $3@$4 12½. The yards are full of unsold stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 16,800 head, against 14,400 head for the same time last week, and 11,800 head for the same week last year; the market, as compared with that of last week at the opening, is very slow, but will bear calling moderately active; about 7,500 head were disposed of, of which 1,800 head were for the Brighton butcher market, the majority of the balance being for Eastern trade; the quality of offerings does not compare with last week's, there being less prime Sheep in the yards; the prices ruled at about the opening quotations of last week, and a shade off the closing rates. The attendance of purchasers was fair; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 83 lb., at $4 85; 89 lb. at $5 15; 98 to 87 lb. at $5 50; 81 to 87 lb. at $5 25; 101 lb. at $6 20; 104 to 110 lb. at $6 50; 99 lb. at $6. Ohio Sheep, averaging 72 lb. at $5 25; 81 lb. at $5 25; 89 lb. at $5 35; 90 lb. at $5 55; 108 lb. at $5 87½; 91 lb. at $5 37½; 83 lb. at $4 85. York State Sheep averaging 72 lb. at $4 75; Indiana Sheep averaging 65 lb. at $4. No Lambs offering. No Canada stock received. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 6,100 head for the same time last week, and 6,900 head for the same week last year; the market was fairly active yesterday; sales of Yorkers at $7 80@$7 95; heavy Hogs, $7 95@$8 10; to-day trade is slow; only 12 cars of Yorkers on sale, and 9 cars disposed of at $7 75@$7 90; no good heavy Hogs in the market; a few lots out of mixed lots disposed of at $7 85.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 8.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,347 head. The present inactivity of the Cattle trade is quite remarkable; the market does not appear to be overstocked, yet beef in the city sells very slowly, owing, it is supposed, to the large sale of cheap stuff, beef shins, livers, &c. The prices to-day for cattle ranged from $5@$9 25, dressed weight; the few sold were bought in small lots, with the exception of several bunches of Western. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,393 head. The supply was somewhat larger, and the requirements are sufficient to hold the prices at last week's quotations. Sales, in lots, at $2@$3 25 each; extra, $3 50@$6 50.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 6,000 head; market dull, and 10c.@15c. lower all around; sales of Butchers at $2 87½@$3 50; Stockers at $3@$4; medium to good Shipping, $4 25@$4 80; choice fat, $5@$6; shipments, 600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; market dull, and 5c.@10c. lower; Packing, $7 60@$7 85; Bacon grades, $7 65@$7 80; New-Englands, $7 80@$7 90; shipments, 1,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market moderately active and easier; common to choice, $4 12½@$5 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Flour dull. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 02@$1 02¼, spot; $1 02 bid, February; $1 00½c.@$1 00⅝c., March; $1 05¾, May; No. 3 do., 82½c.; rejected, 69c. Corn irregular but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c., spot, and bid February; 41c., March; 41½c., May; rejected, 31c.; high mixed new, 36c.@36½c. Oats firmer, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 31⅛c., spot; 31½c., February; 31⅝c.@31¾c., March. Barley dull and drooping at 75c., spot; 74c., February; 69c., March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady and unchanged. Pork—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; sales at $20 30, spot; $20 52½, March; $20 82½, April. Lard firmer; held higher at $12 25, spot; $12 40, March; $12 55, April. Bulk Meats easier, but good demand; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¼c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbl.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 122,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat higher at $1 02¾, February; $1 01⅞, March. Corn ¼c. higher. Oats unchanged. Pork active and higher at $20 70, March; $20 97½, April. Lard firmer; $12 37½ asked, February; sold at $12 47½, March.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Flour—Medium Fall Extras scarce and wanted at $4 50@$5 25. Wheat irregular and some sales lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52½, cash; $1 53, February; $1 55, March; No. 3 do., $1 37. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 39¼c.@39¾c., cash; 39½c., February; 40⅜c.@40½c., March; 41½c.@41¾c., April. Oats—Demand light but holders firm; No. 2, no cash sales; 35¼c.@35½c. bid, February; sales at 36½c., March. Barley and Rye—Not enough doing to make a market. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard easier at $12@$12 05. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only a jobbing and order trade. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Green Meats dull and nominal. Whisky steady and unchanged; sales at $1 06. Hogs steady and unchanged for shipping grades; dull and lower for packing; sales of Yorkers at $7 25@$7 50; packing, $7 40@$7 60; extra, $7 65@$7 75. Cattle very weak for shipping grades; scarcely anything doing; butchers' grades, fair demand; no change in quotations. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Hogs, 2,400 head; Cattle, 820 head.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat inactive; $1 25@$1 35. Corn dull at 40c.@43c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 38c.@45c. Barley and Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet but steady at $21 50 spot; $22, buyer March. Lard easier; steam, 12 3-16c.@12¼c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats steady with a fair demand. Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@12¾c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; Sales at 1 06. Butter easier but not quotably lower. Hogs easier; common to good light, $7 60@$7 85; fair to good packing, $7 75@$7 90; receipts, 3,875 head; shipments, 700 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Flour quiet, firm, unchanged, sales of 800 bbls. Wheat quiet, firm; sales of 4 cars Green Bay at $1 28; 5 cars White Michigan at $1 25, on track; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 17@$1 18. Corn dull and lower; sales of 6 cars new at 48c.@51c., according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels Milwaukee at 78c. Barley quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Canadian at $1 05. Pork dull at $20 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13¼c. Highwines, nominally $1 06.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10; hard do., $1 18; No. 2 do., 97⅞c.; March, $1 02⅝; April, $1 03⅝; No. 3, 86¼c. Corn easier; No. 2, 44c. Oats quiet and a shade firmer; No. 2, 31⅜c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 Spring, March, 92c.; No. 3 do. 52c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 69c. Provisions a shade firmer. Mess Pork, $20 37½@$20 40, cash and February. Lard—Prime Kettle, 13¼c.; prime Steam, 12⅝c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7½c., loose; Middles, 11c.@11½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firm; good demand at $8 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Feb. 8.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots No. 1 White Michigan at $1 45; 4,000 bushels Red and White State on private terms. Corn steady; new Western Mixed, 66c.; old do., 68c. Barley dull; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Canada on private terms; held generally at $1 06. Corn-meal, $27 for bolted; $26 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26 ⅌ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Flour and Grains quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer and in good demand. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.@12⅝c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; prime keg, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 06. Bagging quiet at 12c.@13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 15,767 bales; gross, 16,045 bales; exports, to France, 1,184 bales; coastwise, 897 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 398,272.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 783 bales; gross, 1,188 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,237; to the Continent, 200 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 84,943 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 8—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94 5-16; United States bonds, 1867s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 108¼; Erie Railway shares, 15¾.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94⅜.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £164,000. Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94 5-16.

4 P. M.—United States bonds, 10-40s, 108⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. Rentes, 67f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 41,500 bales, of which 36,000 bales were American. The market for arrivals opened with buyers offering 1-16d. higher, but is now weaker with offerings free; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6⅜d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6½d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 8,000 quintals, of which 3,000 quintals were American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer; Corn, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western; 28s. 9d.@29s. for old do. Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 4d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 10s. 6d.@11s. for Club do.; 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork, 81s. ⅌ bbl. for Mess. Bacon, 53s. 3d. ⅌ [illegible] for Long Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but unchanged. Bacon, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Feb. 8—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 48s. 6d.@49s. Common Resin, 5s. ⅌ cwt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COUPE AND ONE CLARENCE, NEARLY new, used by a private family going South; to be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. OLMSTED HIGGINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by J. Olmsted Higgins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DE FOREST SNYDER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES D. PRATT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. CARPENTER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 8, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D., 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. NEWMAN of New-York, in the county of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stanis S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 663 Broad street, in said City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867, and the acts amending the same.—Dated Rutherford Park, N. J., February 4th, 1876. HENRY G. BELL, Assignee.
LUTHER SHAFER, Attorney for Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY A. KENT, Junior, of Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
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AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the firm of F. S. Weeks & Co., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that we, the undersigned, will sell, pursuant to an order of said court, dated November 15, 1875, at public auction, at the office of I. T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the past due and uncollected claims due to the estate of said bankrupt. A schedule of all claims may be seen at the office of said Register any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in which schedule the said claims are grouped in lots, and will be sold in lots as grouped.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1876. JOHN D. MAIRS, THOS. C. SHEPHARD,
Assignees of the estate of said bankrupt, No. 510 West 23d street, New-York City.
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this matter by the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, dated 21st day of January, 1876, I will, by Benjamin F. Fairchild, Auctioneer, sell at public auction at the office of said Auctioneer, number 9 Beach street, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the uncollected claims due to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of judgments, promissory notes, drafts or bills of exchange, and open accounts, a list of which can be seen at my office, number 451 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and on the day of sale at the office of the Auctioneer.—Dated February 7, 1876. W. B. PARKINSON,
Assignee of William E. Stein.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES F. A. TALBOT RETIRES this day from the firm of F. TALBOT & CO., which will hereafter be continued by F. TALBOT on his sole account. FREDERIC TALBOT, C. F. A. TALBOT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

I, FREDERIC TALBOT, heretofore one of the copartnership of F. TALBOT & CO., which has transacted business in the City and State of New-York for a period of five years and upward, and which is this day dissolved, do hereby certify and declare that in pursuance of and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and the act amendatory thereof passed April 17, 1863, I, FREDERIC TALBOT, abiding in the City of Providence, R. I., will continue the use of the said copartnership name of TALBOT & CO., at the said City of New-York, and that I am the sole person dealing under the name of F. TALBOT & CO., and that I file this certificate in pursuance of said acts.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876. FREDERIC TALBOT.
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED with $10,000 in the timber and manufacturing business; business has outgrown capital; best references given and required. Address, giving full name, Box No. 139 Times Office.

A RELIABLE MAN WANTED TO PURCHASE the stock, fixtures, &c., of a retiring partner in a first-class mercantile business fifteen years established; goods sold for cash; about $2,500 required. ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 5 Bay st.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING INFLUENCE WITH capitalists, to organize a company to conduct a large and profitable business in the middle States. Address M. W. S., Box No. 135 Times Office.

$6,500.—A RETIRING PARTNER WILL sell his interest in a safe and profitable business; pays $3,000 per year; duties light and agreeable. Address G. F., Box No. 205 Times Office.

TO FARMERS WITH CAPITAL.—A LARGE Westchester milk farm, well stocked, to let on shares. Address, with note of experience, &c., JOHN JAY, No. 22 North Washington square.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE OF high class AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL-PAINTINGS.
To be sold at auction peremptorily on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 10 and 11, at 12 o'clock, at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 LIBERTY ST.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, &C.

ALDERNEY BUTTER AT MACY & CO'S. GROCERS, NOS. 432 AND 437 6TH AV.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NORMA, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Baccei.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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Yesterday's great fire destroyed a larger amount of valuable property than has been lost from any similar cause since 1845. The Exchange place and Beaver street fire of thirty-one years ago swept away some 345 buildings and caused a total loss of about five millions of dollars. The value of the property wiped out last night can, as yet, be only roughly estimated, but it affords a good indication of the rapid growth of the wealth of this City that a fire which destroyed only six buildings should be credited with causing losses of from three to four millions of dollars. The most deplorable feature of the calamity is the sacrifice of the lives of two firemen and the serious wounding of four others. These men evidently fell victims to an over-zealous effort to perform their duty. Caution should have kept them beyond the reach of the tottering wall, but rashness like theirs is too closely allied to the highest forms of self-sacrifice to be severely judged. Some unaccountable delay appears to have occurred in sending out the fire-alarm, but otherwise everything possible was done to check the progress of the flames. The extent of their destructive sweep is not a flattering testimony to the solidity of buildings in which some of the most valuable goods in the City are stored.

The evidence taken yesterday in the Tweed trial repeats the facts with which the public are already familiar, although it must not be supposed that they are the less important because most of them were previously known. The testimony will be very difficult to shake, and thus far no attempt has been made to shake it. Mr. FIELD contests the case at every point with his accustomed dexterity, but luckily the court has thus far been enabled to overrule his objections. Mr. STEPHEN C. LYNES, who was the County book-keeper under Controller CONNOLLY, admitted that the City expenditures were "rather heavy" in 1871, and we all know by this time that his suspicions were well-founded. ANDREW J. GARVEY the famous plasterer, related once more the secret history of his claims, and the way in which the bills were raised so as to divide the plunder between TWEED and his associates. The case for the prosecution appears to be well managed, and the public will probably feel quite satisfied to leave it in the hands of the jury.

A jury was obtained in the Babcock trial yesterday, the case for the Government was opened by District Attorney DYER, and two witnesses for the prosecution gave their testimony. The case against Gen. BABCOCK is that he not only had full knowledge of the existence of the frauds which were carried on, but that he aided the conspirators in their work, and received money directly from JOYCE, who mailed it to him. The evidence relied on to sustain the charge includes some letters written by BABCOCK to MCDONALD after the latter had been indicted. It is claimed by the prosecution that not a link will be missing in the chain of circumstances necessary to establish their case.

The reported refusal of Roumania to anticipate its annual payment of tribute to Turkey adds one more complication to the troubles of the Sublime Porte. The amount of this tribute is not large—less than two hundred thousand dollars altogether. The demand of Turkey that it shall be paid in advance is an evidence of the straitened financial condition of the Empire. Roumania, however, is also somewhat embarrassed in its finances, as the failure of STROUSBERG, the swindling railway contractor, has involved the Government in serious losses arising out of its concessions to him. The Roumanians have gladly seized upon every opportunity to exercise sovereign power, and the present occasion is a very good one for refusing to Turkey any demands which are not strictly included in the doubtful conditions which unite the two countries. This is practically a declaration of independence, and the Principality may now secure that formal abrogation of the suzerainty of the Sultan which it has so long admitted only under protest.

The Democrats in the House did not hold their promised caucus last night. It is not at all likely that the lapse of a week since their last meeting has enabled them to come any nearer to an agreement among each other as to the treatment of financial questions. On that rock they are pretty sure to go on beating about until the close of the session. The leaders, however, appear to think that the fewer meetings they hold the better, a conclusion which it would have been, perhaps, better for them to have arrived at long ago. Public opinion, meanwhile, is constantly growing in the right direction, and when the final trial of strength comes between the great parties, we see every reason to believe that the Republicans will carry the day, as they fully deserve to do.

The dispute between the State Senate and the Governor on the legality of Mr. SCHUYLER's position is one which should be settled with the least possible delay. The Governor maintains that his appointee is the legal Canal Auditor; the Senate contends that he is not, since it rejected his nomination. The question is one which turns on the effect of ex-Auditor THAYER's resignation, and as such is entirely within the province of lawyers. So long as this dispute continues, the interests of the State must suffer, for the doubt which rests on Mr. SCHUYLER's authority to sign warrants for the payment of State money must of necessity affect the validity of the warrants. Much confusion and possible inconvenience would follow if it should be decided in the end that Mr. SCHUYLER had not the necessary authority, after large sums had been paid out under his audit. The situation is entirely one of the Governor's making, since he has persistently refused to send in any other nomination after his first was rejected.

Some of our country contemporaries in commenting on the transfer of the controlling interest in the TIMES stock into the hands of Mr. JONES have confounded ex-Gov. E. D. MORGAN with Mr. E. B. MORGAN, of Aurora. It is the latter gentleman who holds forty shares of TIMES stock, and ex-Gov. MORGAN has only once exercised any direct influence over the fortunes of this paper. On that occasion, he performed a service on behalf of the TIMES for which the people of this City owe him no less gratitude than ourselves. As one of the executors of the estate of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND, he was the means of preventing the TIMES stock, sold on behalf of Mr. RAYMOND's family, from falling into the hands of the Tammany Ring. At a time when TWEED could call to his aid all the powers of a set of venal Judges, and when injunctions and receiverships could be had by him for the asking, it may be readily imagined what would have been the result of his becoming a stockholder of THE TIMES. From that highly undesirable association we were saved by ex-Gov. MORGAN, and but for the promptitude and energy which he displayed at that crisis of the history of this paper, the political history of the last few years might have been very materially changed for the worse.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S AMENDMENT.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress during the present session with the avowed object of securing the resumption of specie payments without contraction of the currency. Indeed, one of these announced this as its object in its title. It is hardly necessary to point out to those who have attentively read what has appeared in these columns on this subject, that all such schemes are founded upon a misconception of the true nature of the problem, and that they must necessarily prove futile and delusive. The fundamental fact to be kept in mind in the discussion of the question is, that our present currency is redundant, and that its depreciation is conclusive evidence of its redundancy. This is no arbitrary assumption of our own, no hasty generalization based on imperfect data, but a truth taught by all economists worthy of the name, who have written upon the subject of currency. We might almost say that it is the starting-point of all logical and intelligent investigation of the currency question. It is plain, then, that we can never reach the safe and certain basis of specie payments without reducing the volume of our currency within normal limits.

The present Resumption act proposes to accomplish this by leaving the reduction of the currency to be effected after the time fixed for resumption, by redeeming the surplus greenbacks in gold. But Secretary BRISTOW has shown his comprehension of the true nature of the question by recommending that provision be made for disposing of the surplus greenbacks, prior to resumption, by funding them into bonds. This is a simple and business-like solution of the problem, and furnishes a rallying point for all sincere friends of resumption. Even if the consequences of resumption, through contraction, should prove to be as deplorable as they are pictured by the extremest inflationist, they would be outweighed a thousandfold by the loss and suffering which the country has already endured while shivering on the brink of resumption. There is but one thing that will restore confidence and bring back capital to its accustomed channels, and that is resumption. Continued suspension means continued uncertainty and distrust.

Even if we grant for the moment that the currency is not excessive, it is clear that if it be allowed to remain as it is, there will inevitably be two opposing parties, one demanding further issues of currency, and the other insisting on a return to the specie basis. If the country should yield temporarily to the demands of the inflation party, the advocates of resumption would not cease their efforts, and the uncertainty, instead of being ended, would be infinitely increased. On the other hand, specie payments, once secured, would never be unsettled by hostile legislation.

There is one point to which we would call the attention of those who seriously entertain the notion that some machinery may be devised which will secure specie payments without contraction. All are agreed that if resumption is to be accomplished at all, it must be by fixing a day when it is to take place, and by adjusting all business and contracts with a view to that event. If this be done, virtual contraction of the currency will inevitably take place during the interval between the passage of the act and the time fixed for resumption, whether such be the intention expressed in the title of the bill or not. As the appointed time approaches, greenbacks will begin to be hoarded for the purpose of realizing the prospective enhancement of their value. If gold is at a premium of eight or ten per cent. a year prior to resumption, greenbacks will furnish a safe and desirable investment, as the holder will be sure of receiving a gold profit at the end of the year equal to the premium. The banks, also, which must resume as soon as the Government does, will accumulate greenbacks in order to provide for the payment of their notes. This process will continue as long as any premium on gold remains, or until the currency is reduced to its natural volume. This contraction will not, however, be permanent, as would be the case if the greenbacks were funded or permanently retired, since they will remain outstanding in the hands of the people and the banks, ready to be presented as soon as resumption takes place. The trade and industry of the country will thus be exposed to all the hardships of contraction without reaping any of its benefits. As soon as resumption takes place, the currency will be expanded to the volume which it possessed before contraction began, by the setting free of gold to take the place of the greenbacks previously hoarded. The surplus gold, being in excess of the natural requirements of trade, will be driven abroad, and the currency will again be contracted until the normal limit of its volume is reached. Whatever machinery may be devised, these results will certainly follow, unless the volume of the currency be permanently contracted prior to resumption. The inexorable natural laws which govern the movement and value of the circulating medium, cannot be defeated by act of Congress, however ingenious or specious it may appear. The only safe and sure way to reach the solid ground of specie payments is that which Secretary BRISTOW has pointed out—the gradual, but persistent, retirement of the greenbacks prior to resumption. With this amendment, the Resumption act may be relied upon to accomplish its work with but little hardship or derangement of business.

BRITISH POLITICS.

To the British public, the most important feature about the opening of Parliament will be the reappearance of the Queen after her long absence from the state ceremonial which attends the beginning of the legislative session. There is certainly very little to interest the rest of the world, either in the political issues awaiting treatment at the hands of the British Parliament or in the policy announced in the Queen's speech. England is lending her assistance toward bringing the Sultan to reason, she has purchased the Khédive's shares in the Suez Canal, she has not quite settled her difficulty with China, she is glad that the Prince of WALES has been well received in India, and she has satisfactorily arranged the Malayan and South African troubles. The Government has some more legislation in store touching the new tribunal of appeals, relating to the merchant shipping laws, and popular education. The Ministry has been sharply criticised in regard to the fugitive slave circular issued and amended by the Admiralty, and the "great Stock Exchange transaction" in regard to the canal shares promises to form the subject of some lively debates.

Apart from the display of new vigor in dealing with foreign affairs, there is nothing to lift the public business of Great Britain above the level of "parochial politics." Nor is it at all certain that the Liberal opposition is sufficiently agreed upon the points of an aggressive political programme to afford any near prospect of breaking up the present dullness of political discussion in England. The radical section of that party of which Mr. BRIGHT may be considered a fair representative has, indeed, a policy to propose which would lead to a new distribution of political power, and would probably involve some social changes of the highest importance. In his recent speech at Birmingham, Mr. BRIGHT gave the main outlines of that policy. He showed that while every householder in the large towns is in possession of the elective franchise, only a limited number of householders in the counties are entitled to vote. Though thirteen millions of working men possess the borough franchise, there remain eighteen and a half millions living outside of municipal boundaries who have no votes. He claimed that the existence of a Conservative majority in Parliament depended on the exclusion from the franchise of the agricultural laborers. The boroughs of the United Kingdom gave the Liberals a majority of fifty members at last general election, while in the counties the Conservative majority was about one hundred. As part of the same political anomaly, he cited the fact that while the three members of Parliament from Birmingham represent a constituency of 60,000, there are seventy members in the House of Commons whose whole constituencies put together do not exceed that number.

The disproportionate political influence of the landholder is further sustained by the legal difficulties thrown around the transfer of ownership in the soil and the time-honored devices for preventing the division of large estates. Mr. BRIGHT estimated that, after excluding the men who own small patches of land, the true proprietors of the soil in the United Kingdom number about 13,749 persons. One-half of the land in Scotland is owned by forty-nine persons, and three-fourths of the superficial extent of that country is in the hands of 583 proprietors. Mr. BRIGHT favored neither a law of equal partition of estates among the heirs of landowners nor a probate duty of ten per cent. on the value of such property devised by will, though he admitted that the present condition of things furnished occasion for the broaching of extreme measures like these. He contented himself with demanding some "sound and just principle upon which land shall pass from one to another, by which all men in each generation possessing land shall have the power to deal with it as they like, but that the dead man—the dead man's hand—shall not declare for half a century to come what shall be done with the estate."

Mr. BRIGHT's policy, therefore, includes the extension of household suffrage to counties, a redistribution of seats, if not equal electoral districts, and the repeal of the laws of primogeniture and entail. Whether in its social or political aspects, this means another great stride toward Democracy. Were it a policy which the Liberal Party as a whole is likely to take up, it might be worth while discussing. But it will probably remain for some years to come simply the programme of the Radical Left, of which the Whig wing of the party is likely to be as much afraid as the most old-fashioned Tory. In fact, it is just as likely that the enfranchisement of the agricultural laborer should come from Mr. DISRAELI as from any of his political opponents. He convinced his party once before that the establishment of household suffrage in boroughs was a truly conservative measure, and he may convince them again that its extension to the counties would give new stability to the throne, the Church, and the Constitution. But at present both parties are disposed to shirk the greater question of a redistribution of seats which the extension of the franchise involves, and Mr. BRIGHT's policy can, therefore, hardly be considered a question of contemporary politics.

TAXES ON IMMIGRANTS.

Owing largely to the inefficient manner in which the Commissioners of Emigration have discharged their duties, the financial condition of the department has been brought so low that the Legislature is again asked to increase the tax on immigrants from $1 50 to $2 50 per head, so as to rescue the commission from its present bankrupt condition. Their embarrassed position is altogether due to the Commissioners themselves; they squandered the funds in the payment of large salaries, and in maintaining a staff quite out of proportion to the work of the department. The committee admit that the commission has not managed its affairs in the best manner; that it owes $297,293 64; that it expended last year $58,000 more than its receipts, and that, including the rent of Castle Garden and debts to different counties in the State, the deficit for the year reached $100,000. The question now, they say, is whether it is desirable to continue this commission, or whether it shall become a charge upon the State, or be closed. They consider that to destroy or impair the usefulness of the commission would be to greatly injure the prosperity of the port, and as they object to taxation as a means of rescuing the department from its difficulties, they recommend that the head-money be increased from $1 50 to $2 50, and that fifty cents per head be set apart to liquidate the present indebtedness. They are convinced that such an increase will not injure this port, or check the flow of immigration to it, since its superior facilities will continue to attract immigrants here.

Those who have considered this question in all its bearings differ from the conclusions drawn by the committee. An increase in the head-money must be paid either by the steam-ship companies, or by the passengers in increased fares. The present steerage rates are not considered more than fairly remunerative, and it is not probable that the companies will willingly consent to pay an additional tax without increasing the present rates of ocean passage. If they increase the rates of fare between this port and Europe, it will no doubt create widespread dissatisfaction among the immigrant class, and drive all the Western-bound passengers to Philadelphia and Baltimore, where no head-money is charged. Indeed, the wonder is why so many immigrants come to this port whose point of destination is in the West. The advantages supplied by Castle Garden, the protection and the advice there afforded, together with the facilities extended in other respects, have, no doubt, induced the great bulk of the immigrants to make this City the point of departure for the interior; but if they are made to understand that they must pay two dollars and a half each for these privileges, they will think twice before they accept them on these conditions.

Supposing that the companies agree not to increase the steerage rates, and to bear the additional burden of taxation themselves, is it fair or just to compel them to do so? From 1869 to 1871 the tax was $2 50 per head, and from 1871 to the present time $1 50. The number of immigrants arriving weekly up to a recent period being very large, the receipts, if properly applied, would have been more than sufficient to pay all expenses, and leave a handsome sum in the treasury as a reserve fund. The Commissioners had so much money at their command that they thought the best way to dispose of it would be in creating sinecure offices for their friends. We hope the Legislature will give no countenance to the change which they now demand. It could not fail to prove injurious to the best interests of this port, and have a tendency to encourage extravagant management in the department. The Commissioners hold valuable real estate purchased by the fees hitherto derived from the immigrants. Let them sell or mortgage a portion of it; let them still further cut down their expenditures, and by prudent and economical management let them atone for the errors of the past. Let them make an honest, a genuine effort at reform, and if it fails, and they can show the public that a real necessity exists for increasing the fees, then and not till then will they be entitled to a favorable hearing.

THE PRUNING KNIFE.

The attempts of the Democratic majority in the House to reduce the appropriations for national expenses appear to be the result of a political necessity. Like many Congressional manœuvres, the plea for retrenchment is made for political effect, not sincerely in the interest of public economy. If the latter object were to be served, we should expect to see more intelligence displayed on the one side, and a more hearty co-operation on the other. For years the constant cry of the Democrats has been that the Republican administration of affairs was frightfully extravagant; and, when a stump speaker was at a loss for an argument, he produced the Treasury reports in which the enormous figures of the national outlay were printed, and he paraded these in contrast with the cost of the Government in ante-war times. Over and over again it was promised that when the Democracy again secured power they would change all this. Reform and retrenchment were to be the rule; the national expenses were to be reduced by millions, and the large sums popularly represented to be spent for official perquisites and on political favorites were to be saved to the Treasury.

When this session began, many Democrats who had extremely vague ideas as to how these pledges were to be redeemed reasserted their intention to cut down the appropriations. One statement, which is usually credited to Mr. RANDALL, was so explicit as to fix the amount to be saved at forty million dollars. This precision of promise was satisfactory to unthinking people, but later experience with the real work of retrenchment has convinced the men who made it of their rashness. They had been so persistent in their charges against the Republican administration of the Government that they may have believed what they had said. They forgot, or did not know, that the Republican majority in Congress had steadily been reducing the national expenses year after year. With the exception of 1873, when the expenditures were larger than those of the year before, this decrease has been steady since the end of the war. There are certain expenses, such as those of interest on the public debt, pensions, and expenses growing directly out of the civil war, which cannot be reduced. Some of these are, and must long be, conspicuous items in any analysis of the disbursements of the nation. Notwithstanding these, however, the reductions have been persevered in until, during the two fiscal years provided for by the last Congress, the appropriations were reduced by nearly thirty-one million dollars. This retrenchment was effected by the Republican majority in the House, as rapidly as the good of the public service would permit. The Forty-third Congress reduced the Army by five thousand men, saved more than a million dollars in the single item of salaries to civil officers, and, in various ways, cut down the annual expenses of the Government until they have reached a comparatively moderate figure.

In approaching this subject, the new Democratic majority in the House certainly show a zeal which is not according to knowledge. One would suppose that the great appropriations had been made year after year, with absolute indifference to the general necessity for retrenchment. The Democrats have seized the pruning-knife, and have laid about them with a fervor quite wonderful to behold. It is creditable to them that they desire to redeem their pledges, rashly made though they were. But the public service has some interests to be studied, notwithstanding the dire necessities of the Democratic Party. The lack of discrimination with which the Democrats blunder on in their so-called reform was very forcibly illustrated by a remark of Mr. RANDALL, when the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under discussion, last Monday. Mr. GARFIELD, pointing out the importance of the diplomatic and consular posts in certain countries, besought the committee to strike somewhere else, "We strike all around," was the thoughtless and unstatesmanlike interpolation of the Chairman of the committee. That is to say, having resolved to abolish forty Consulates, and cut down the pay of the others, the committee apply the shears without once looking at the relative importance of the several positions. Even the *World*, whose faithfulness to its party is quite equal to its candor and ability, has felt obliged to warn the House that its wild inroad upon the diplomatic and consular agencies of the United States in China and Japan would be fatal to our commerce with those countries. No matter; those positions had been marked for reduction. Mr. RANDALL's forty millions must be saved somehow, and the vast trade for which we are now making our final bid is of very little importance compared with the immediate needs of a political party.

But it is by no means certain that this reckless policy will be valuable to the party which pursues it. There is every reason to suppose that the public service will be crippled by the blunders of the men who are trying to redeem promises made thoughtlessly in an election canvass. Such a misfortune would be sure to react upon the party which is responsible for it. Republicans will not mourn over the errors and disasters of their adversaries, but no good citizen will be glad to see the usefulness of the Army, the Navy, or the civil service impaired for the sake of weakening the popular strength of any party. It is true that the Democrats in the House are in a trying position. They are confronted with the difficult task of reducing expenses which have been already brought down to the lowest possible figures, as the passing years have given opportunity. They know very well that a multitude of these expenditures, though protested against in the aggregate, are separately necessary, and that any attempt to cut them off would be met with an instant cry of expostulation from their own constituents. But they have stipulated for the saving of a fixed sum of money, and they must make a show of doing something to carry out their promise.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS PHILLIPS' OPERA SEASON.

Three representations of Italian opera will be given, under the management of Miss Adelaide Phillips, at the Academy of Music, next week. The artists who are to appear are Miss Matilda Phillips, a contralto who has not yet been heard in this City; Miss Violetta Colville, Signorina Lamperti, Signor Carpi, Signor Buganini, Signor Ferranti, and, by the courtesy of Mr. Max Strakosch, Mr. Tom Karl. The first performance occurs Monday, when "Il Barbiere" will be sung. It is to be hoped that the public, which has of late shown an almost unexpected interest in operatic affairs, will continue in the same pleasant mood by which the Titiens season has lately benefited. From the material of Miss Phillips' company we think some agreeable entertainments may be counted upon next week.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Titiens sings at the Academy of Music, this evening, in "Norma."

Mr. E. A. Sothern arrived here yesterday morning, aboard the Celtic.

The San Francisco Minstrels have added to their programme a new and intensely comical burlesque on "Julius Cæsar."

A basso new to this country but bearing an excellent reputation in Europe, M. Petit, has sailed to join Mr. Strakosch's forces here.

Mr. Hernandez Foster acts nightly at Wood's Museum in "Robinson Crusoe," and the afternoon performances at that popular place of resort are supplied by a dramatic company headed by a very amusing and popular comedian, Mr. A. H. Sheldon.

The Parisian Ballet Troupe, Mr. Nat. Goodwin, and Mr. Gus. Williams are the principal performers who appear this week with Mr. Tony Pastor at that gentleman's new theatre in Broadway.

The concert announced by the Vocal Society of New-York occurs at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening, and did not take place on Monday, as the types, in the Sunday issue of THE TIMES gave the reader to understand.

A dramatic entertainment in aid of the Guild of the Church of the Strangers will be supplied by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association, on Friday evening, December 18. The Association will act the romantic drama called "Ernestine" at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house on the evening in question, and, subsequent to the performance, a reception will be held by the members of the Guild. Seats may now be secured at Schirmer's, at Tyson's, and of the members of the Guild.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest the timely and discriminating article in your edition of a day or two since, headed "Gothic houses." The principles therein set forth are true, and coming as they do from the non professional source of a daily journal, are all the more valuable and worthy the careful study and investigation of all those of your readers interested in the building arts. New-York, I might say, is the victim of bad architecture. Hurry, ignorance, and perhaps commercial necessity have made it so. Some thirty years ago an impetus was given to what was then called architecture. People were startled at the gorgeous brown-stone fronts that seemed to grow from the soil as if by a wave of the conjuror's wand. Nothing but brown stone seemed to satisfy the public craving, and with the tin or pine cornices, painted and sanded to look like stone, the acme of art was attained, to say nothing of elaborate Corinthian capitals, balustrades, &c., copied from monumental Roman structures and adapted to houses in Fifth avenue of a frontage of twenty-five feet and upward. I recollect when blocks upon blocks of houses in Fifth avenue were going up, the designs of which were reeled out like the impressions of one of your daily issues from the press. It will be, no doubt, up-hill work to upset the bad precedent of those days, but there is much reason for hope.

There are architects among us now who love their profession for itself, and who have done something to relieve our city from the charge of being architecturally, in the judgment of cultivated men, bald, senseless, and insipid. The Fifth avenue quoted in your article is architecturally and artistically one of the most dismal streets in the world. Designs for its houses with all modern improvements were ground out by the popular architects of the day for a small consideration, and the result was—well, the Fifth avenue. I trust, however, that we have changed all that. The very fundamental principle of architecture is truth; that every structure should express both in its plan and external treatment the purposes for which it was built. It seems (at any rate in my own experience) that the majority of owners dare not tread any other path than that so badly beaten for them by architectural tramps and boldly build dwellings where fitness, utility, common sense, and taste shall prevail. Each follows his neighbor and the advice of his builder first and his architect, however accomplished, afterward.

Gothic architecture is not alone the architecture of traceried windows, dim religious light, buttresses, pinnacles, and gables. It implies truth of material and construction, fitness, harmony, and utility. In it nothing is out of place; there is no superfluous feature, no shams, no cheapness. Cheapness is a word that is unknown in true art. There is nothing sometimes so costly as a sham. Gothic architecture is elastic, flexible, pliant, only bound by the laws that govern all building and by the rules of common sense. In Gothic architecture constructural features are emphasised, and their ornamentation in the eyes of the true artist must follow as a matter of course. Our people (for they are quick-witted) will, I believe, ultimately learn these principles and be ready to content themselves with simplicity in architecture, to show something like independence in the building of their homes, and not to put implicit trust in the popular architect and the popular decorator, for both have done much harm in misleading the public taste, and setting a precedent in New-York which will be hard to counteract. I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will not let this interesting theme drop, but enlist those of our profession, good men and true, in the cause of good building and good art. ARCHITECT.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is matter of congratulation to the public that a person of the substantial character of Mr William Wood should have been placed in the position of President of the Board of Education of the City. That large class whose circumstances are such that they are constrained to avail themselves of the advantages of our public schools have in this election a guarantee that the disadvantages of those schools will be so far as possible countervalled—their merits enhanced. Mr. Wood's views regarding public education, if we correctly gather them from his introductory "remarks on assuming the Presidency of the Board of Education," are those of a sound statesman. He was at one time supposed to be hostile to the College of the City and its advanced course of instruction, and hence for a long period, notwithstanding his acknowledged qualifications, he was kept where he did not belong—in a subordinate position in the board. It is true he did on one occasion, to quote his own language, "horrify the friends of higher education by declaring that the function of the State was solely to give to children an education which should make them thoroughly acquainted with reading, writing, and arithmetic." We presume Mr. Wood does not desire to retract this statement. He only desires that it be not misunderstood. It is his view that the State must not be expected to accomplish the result in question without adequate means. Bricks in full tale are not to be required without a supply of straw. Hence, the State is not only warranted in producing, but obliged to provide teachers competent to impart the kind of education proposed. This presupposes the maintenance at public cost of colleges especially designed for the preparation of male and female teachers. Always, therefore, has Mr. Wood been a firm friend of the Normal College for Girls, and never, except through misunderstanding or misrepresentation, has he appeared otherwise toward the College of the City. We must say that Mr. Wood's view of the matter meets our cordial approval. So long as the College of the City is regarded merely as one of the multitudinous academic institutions of the country—competing with Columbia and the University, and only discharging the same functions as they, so long its existence must appear uncalled for, and its maintenance must seem to the New-York City tax-payer as an unwarranted addition to his burdens. Considered as a means of securing a due supply of competent teachers for the public schools—as being in fact a State Normal School for males—it addresses itself at once to his common sense and his patriotism.

We feel bound to offer Mr. Wood the right hand of sympathy on another topic. He objects to infants of four years being sent to the primary department, as though that department were an enormous *crèche*. The education of the intellect cannot, as a rule, be begun with any advantage before the age of six or seven has been reached, and it is cruelty to the children and exquisite barbarity toward the teachers to assume that it is otherwise, and legislate accordingly.

Mr. Wood's common sense is directed to another subject of importance—the introduction of the study of foreign languages into the public schools. He recognized the fact that the vastly overwhelming majority of the pupils in those schools are persons whose calling in after life will not demand an acquaintance with any language but the English. "If," he says, "it should be found that these studies, even when limited to the three upper grades, interfere with the proper study of English, it seems to me that they should be excluded altogether from the common schools. I am of opinion that our scholars should be thoroughly acquainted with their own noble language, and that by making them thoroughly acquainted with it we shall also make them the very best kind of American citizens." In the close of his remarks to the board Mr. Wood well adjures his colleagues not to forget "the weightier matter of the law, judgment, mercy, and truth;" while they are, as they must be, largely engaged in attending to questions regarding the 'mint, anise, and cummin' of supplies and buildings, don't let us forget moral and intellectual training." The latter is a comparatively easy task, but the moral training of the masses who resort to our public schools is a truly stupendous matter. How can we in those schools put forth such an influence as may palliate or even only temper the impurity of the atmosphere which surrounds a large proportion of the pupils at home, and what antidote shall we devise? M.

THE NEW TARIFF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much obliged to Mr. J. S. Moore for correcting me as to the proposed tariff on lead. If I made a mistake it is the fault of the newspaper, not mine, as it was there printed exactly as I stated in my last.

Mr. Moore seems to pass very lightly over my remarks headed "Iron," which he must know includes nails, tin plates, &c., in fact everything of which it is the groundwork. He is kind enough to inform you of the alteration proposed to be made in the tariff on wrought nails. It is a reduction, of course, and he talks about a farmer paying this price and that price for the article mentioned. Must we legislate particularly for this said farmer or for the iron interests of the country? The farmer's consumption of iron is as nothing compared with the demand in almost all branches of manufacture.

Tin plates, Mr. Moore says, I would surely not have the duty raised upon "as it is so much less in comparison to similar articles," and produces so great a revenue. No wonder as there are none made here and more used than in any three countries in Europe.

Tin plates are iron plates coated with tin, as any one knows, and the fact that the consumption is so great in this country is a reason that there should be measures taken to endeavor to have them manufactured here and not imported by monopolists. It is impossible to compete with Europe now; how can we do so if the duty on iron is reduced?

The new Tariff bill, Mr. Moore says, is for the benefit of the revenue and consumers; this, on the face of it, would seem for the benefit of the country. So far so good.

Now it seems to me this tariff question comes simply to this, whether we are to be self-supporting, manufacturing our own goods, have the iron works of the country and with them all sorts of other works busy, working men employed and all able to make a fair week's wages, or imported articles somewhat cheaper, works closed, and thousands of men walking the streets in want of work.

Mr. Moore can perhaps find work for them with some of his farm friends. WELSHMAN.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1876.

THE PROPOSED INVASION OF EIGHTH AVENUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper has inspired such a confidence that you will serve no private ends to the injury of the public, that I rely on your publication of these few lines. The subjects are the Central Park and the Elevated Railroad Company. I do not propose to raise any question as to the merits of the rapid transit road. It is a matter often discussed, and viewed in various lights. That to which I wish to call the attention of the public mind and feeling is the proposal to transfer its route from the Ninth to the Eighth avenue. The grounds on which this proposed transfer is requested to be approved have been frequently asked, but no answer is publicly given. It is supposed that it was owing to the fact that the Eighth avenue was graded, and that the Ninth was not graded. However this was, it is stated that it is not so now—that the Ninth avenue is now graded, and that the motive, as related, coming from two of the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, for their authorizing the change of route to the Eighth avenue no longer exists, and that pledges were given that the route would not be altered from that prescribed in the charter. If all this be so, then it is due to the Elevated Railroad Directors to believe that they will publicly and forthwith abandon before the present Commissioners the request for an approval of the change of route. If there should be any hesitation as to this course, which we do not suppose, then comes in a consideration of a decisive character. It is the unanimous protest, under the seal of the Department of Parks, in these words:

"The President of the Park Department sent the following note to the Commissioners:

The Department of Public Parks respectfully presents the following objections to that portion of the route designated for an elevated railway by the Commissioners who acted under chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, which extends along the Eighth avenue, contiguous to the Central Park, on the following grounds:

First—That such railway is not in accordance with the purposes and designs of the Central Park.

Second—That under chapter 697 of the Laws of 1867, and chapter 850 of the Laws of 18[illegible], this department has an exclusive control over 350 feet from the outer boundary of all parks, including that portion of the Eighth avenue.

Third—That your commission has no power, under chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, to act instead of this department, as you have instead of property owners, and that you cannot make a decision which will stand in lieu of the consent of the local authorities having control of that portion of Eighth avenue."

The language of the protest cannot be mistaken. It is, in fact, a protest by the public for the public. And when it is considered that this proposed elevated railroad is to occupy the middle of the Eighth avenue for a distance of one-third of the western line of the Central Park, and the many injurious consequences are regarded, not only as to the property on that avenue facing the Park, but as to the Park itself, it cannot be doubted that a due respect, not merely to the interests of the owners of such property, but to the public in general, will prompt the early abandonment of this change of route. The questions which must arise if this be not done are several and grave, and, in every point of view, the discussion of them had best be avoided, as exciting an amount of public dissatisfaction that ought not to be unnecessarily agitated. C. P.

OF INTEREST TO FISH CULTURISTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our State hatching-house is boiling over with young salmon trout. Any parties wishing to stock public waters in New-York State, by sending their orders to me, at as early a period as possible, can obtain the fish. The following conditions must be fulfilled in all cases: The expenses of a messenger, who will travel with the fish, must be paid; the exact name of the river, stream, or lake, where the fish are to be placed must be given; and full directions as to what exact point the young fry shall be brought, and the name of the person, who will be called upon to settle the cost of transportation, &c. The above explains the whole of the business. Send your orders as soon as possible, and they will be filled. Address SETH GREEN, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Memphis *Avalanche* (Democratic) compares Toombs to Artemus Ward's Kangaroo.

Many Southern Democrats are said to prefer Boston for the meeting of their national convention.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* inquires: "Will the Democratic voter think?" It asks too much.

The Wilmington *Journal* argues that there is no power in North Carolina competent to pardon ex-Gov. W. W. Holden.

Col. E. F. Hoge, a Democrat, has made a strong speech in the Georgia Legislature against a constitutional convention.

The Atlanta *Constitution* calls for an unpledged delegation from Georgia to the Democratic National Convention.

Ex-Mayor Sobieski Brady, of Wheeling, has been appointed Treasurer of West Virginia, in place of John S. Burdett, removed.

A bill introduced in the Senate of Georgia creating a board of roads and revenue for Washington County, that State, says the board shall allow all claims.

The Democratic papers of Georgia are admitting that the House made a mistake when it called a constitutional convention and refused to submit the question to the people.

The Troy *Press* is very certain that Ohio and Indiana have lost their great influence in the Democratic Party. The East and the South, together, are to manage things hereafter after their own fashion.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* thinks that an attempt on Gen. Butler's part to run again for Congress in that district would secure the re-election of Mr. Thompson for a second term beyond a doubt. It believes that if he tries again it will be in the Lowell district.

One Democratic member of the Legislature of Georgia reserved, as Col. Hoge expressed it, as the capstone of his argument for a convention, that the present Constitution of the State declares the "Union to be perpetual," and that "paramount allegiance is due to the General Government."

Frederick Douglass told an Indianapolis *Journal* reporter that he thought it would be difficult to decide whether Senator Morton or Mr. Blaine is the strongest in the public estimation, but the former is the favorite of the colored people, and, next to Gen. Grant, has more friends among the Southern Republicans than any other man in the nation.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN—THE TURKISH QUESTION—THE MARGARY OUTRAGE—THE PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR—FUGITIVE SLAVES—THE MALAY MURDER—NEW MEASURES—THE PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Her Majesty the Queen opened the new session of Parliament soon after 12 o'clock, noon, to-day, although she did not read the speech in person. The weather was dull and cold, but thousands of people lined the streets through which the Queen and her attendants passed. She did not go in state. The Queen particularly requested that the usual ringing of the Westminster Abbey and the St. Margaret's Church bells on her approach be omitted, in consequence of the illness of Lady Augusta Stanley. Their Royal Highnesses Alexandra, Princess of Wales; Marie, the Duchess of Edinburgh; Princess Louise, the Marchioness of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice accompanied the Queen. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cairns) read the speech, of which the following is the text:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. My relations with all foreign powers continue of a cordial character. The insurrectionary movement which during the last six months has been maintained in the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and which the troops of the Sultan have up to the present time been unable to repress, has excited the attention and interest of the great European powers. I have considered it my duty not to stand aloof from the efforts now being made by the allied and friendly Governments to bring about the pacification of the disturbed districts; and have accordingly, while respecting the independence of the Porte, joined in urging on the Sultan the expediency of adopting such measures of administrative reform as may remove all reasonable cause of discontent on the part of his Christian subjects. I have agreed to purchase, subject to your sanction, the shares which belonged to the Khédive of Egypt in the Suez Canal, and I rely with confidence upon your enabling me to complete the transaction, in which the public interests are deeply involved. The representations which I addressed to the Chinese Government as to the attack made in the course of last year on an expedition sent from Burmah to the western provinces of China, have been received in a friendly spirit. The circumstances of that lamentable outrage are now the subject of an inquiry in which I have thought it right to request that a member of my diplomatic service should take part. I await the result of this inquiry in the firm conviction that it will be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders. Papers on all the above subjects will be laid before you.

I am deeply thankful for the uninterrupted health which my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has enjoyed during his journey through India, and the hearty affection with which he has been received by my Indian subjects of all classes and races assures me that they are happy under my rule and loyal to my throne. At the time that the direct Government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the crown no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission, and a bill upon the subject will be presented to you. The humane and enlightened policy consistently pursued by this country in putting an end to slavery within her own dependencies, and in suppressing the slave trade throughout the world, makes it important that the action of British national ships in the territorial waters of foreign States should be in harmony with those great principles. I have, therefore, given direction for the issue of a royal commission to inquire into all treaty engagements and other international obligations bearing upon this subject, and all instructions from time to time issued to my naval officers, with a view to ascertain whether any steps ought to be taken to secure for my ships and their commanders abroad greater power for the maintenance of the right of personal liberty. A bill will be laid before you for punishing slave-traders who are the subjects of native Indian Princes.

The affairs of my colonial empire, the general prosperity of which has continued to advance, have received a large share of my attention. Papers of importance and interest will soon be in your hands showing the proceedings with respect to the conference of the South African colonies and States. The murder of a high officer of the Straits Settlements while acting in a neighboring Malay State, and the disorders ensuing on that outrage, have demanded the interference of my troops. I trust that the operations which were energetically conducted, though not without the loss of some valuable lives, have restored order and re-established the just influence and authority of this country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have directed the estimates for the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Bills for regulating the ultimate tribunal of appeal for the United Kingdom and for the amendment of the Merchant Shipping laws will be immediately submitted to you. Legislation will be proposed relating to the universities and primary education. Your attention will be called also to a measure for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of prisons, and at the same time effecting the relief of local burdens. Other important measures, as the time of the session permits, will be introduced to your notice; and I pray that your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, result in the happiness and contentment of my people.

Soon after the reading of the Queen's speech, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a resolution for next Monday to cover the purchase of the Khédive's Suez Canal shares.

Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, member for the City of London, gave notice that he will ask Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on Thursday next, when he intends to submit the papers relating to the loss of her Majesty's steam-ship Vanguard.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, member for Derby, will to-morrow introduce an amended Shipping bill.

The Government has given notice of the Marine Insurance and the Merchant Shipping bills for Thursday.

The debate on the address in answer to the Queen's speech was opened with a very full attendance, all the leading members being present.

Mr. Disraeli spoke in reply to the speech of the Marquis of Hartington. On the subject of the fugitive slave circulars he said it was the strong desire and intention of the Government to discourage and abolish slavery wherever possible. He contended that the Government had given earnest of this desire by what they had already done in Africa. He admitted his responsibility for the first circular, though he never saw it. He did not defend it for a moment. Its recall had satisfied the country, and he would not dwell upon it further. The second circular was, however, prepared by the Lord High Chancellor, and contained an accurate definition of the law. The circular was rendered necessary by acts of English officers on foreign coasts entailing legal actions and the payment of compensations by the Government. He deprecated the suggestion that the Government should have issued the instructions secretly. The Royal Commission would not only inquire into the present state of the law, but also see where it is advisable to alter it, and how, by negotiation, alteration could be effected. The inquiry would be free and open. With reference to Herzegovina, Mr. Disraeli declared the Government could not have acted otherwise than it did. A refusal to recommend the Porte to give favorable consideration to the Austrian proposals would have placed England in an undesirable state of isolation. If England had refused to agree to the note the Sultan would necessarily at once have rejected it. Then England would have been in the unpleasant position which would have followed if further question had arisen as to whether we should support the Sultan in resistance to the other Powers. If England had proposed a conference its only course would probably have been to adopt the very suggestions contained in the Austrian note. If the present proposals should not prove successful in settling the complication, England would be as free as to the future as she was before the Austrian note was written. Mr. Disraeli then turned to the subject of the Suez Canal shares purchase. He denied that the Government had said anything about the Eastern question in connection with that matter. He reminded the House that important questions affecting the canal had been the subject of international conference during the existence of the late Government. He stated that when the Government were first offered the Khédive's shares, they replied they were disposed to assist the Khédive but not to purchase the shares outright. The Khédive replied he would, if possible, keep the shares. News then suddenly came that a French society was willing to purchase the shares for nearly four millions sterling, but under onerous conditions. The Khédive, according to a promise he had made, offered England the refusal of the shares. It was not a matter to hesitate over. On Nov. 20, 1875, the French Ambassador asked Lord Derby whether he thought England would tolerate the purchase of the shares by a French company. Lord Derby replied he did not think the English people would view with satisfaction the possession of all the canal shares by France. After the transaction was completed the French Ambassador had asked why England had bought the shares. The reply made was the same as before. In regard to Mr. Cave's mission to Egypt, the Premier only felt permitted to say it was expected to produce results which gave every prospect that English interests would be adequately represented in the management of the canal. The Khédive's shares, he added, were purchased in time of peace. He considered the purchase gave additional security to freedom of intercourse with India. He declined to enter upon explanations as to what England would do in time of war, or what might be the circumstances of the Levant Mediterranean. England had a large force in the Mediterranean and strongholds which she would never relinquish. Her policy then was not aggressive. He was confident the purchase of the canal shares would command the approval of the country, as it tended to maintain the integrity of the Empire.

Mr. Gladstone followed. He expressed general approval of the Government's declining a policy of abstention in regard to Herzegovina.

The address was agreed to.

In the debate on the address in the House of Lords Earl Derby, replying to Earl Granville, said, in regard to Herzegovina, that if the contest were not promptly suppressed Servia and Montenegro might join in it, which would reopen the whole Eastern question. A war of that kind would infallibly become a religious war between Mussulman and Christian. Even if no actual conflict ensued, feelings of animosity would be engendered which would probably not be confined to Europe, but would cause us trouble in another part of the world. The Suez Canal purchase was made to secure an uninterrupted passage through Egypt and prevent the establishment of a foreign monopoly. The Government was engaged in negotiations with M. Ferdinand De Lesseps, which they hoped would result in the introduction of the English element in the management of the canal. The Government have succeeded without pressure in inducing the Khédive to withdraw from an unintentional aggression on Zanzibar, and have also obtained an assurance that the Khédive will not entertain the project of a conquest of Abyssinia. We have reason to think an honorable peace will shortly be concluded, and the Egyptian troops recalled.

The address was adopted.

SPAIN.

A GREAT BATTLE REPORTED IN PROGRESS ON SATURDAY—THE ROYALISTS MASTERS OF BISCAY AND ALAVA.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Carlist Committee in this city have published the following: "A telegram from Hendaye, dated yesterday, (Monday,) says a great battle was begun on Saturday between the Carlist and Alfonsist main bodies. On Saturday afternoon, when this intelligence was dispatched from the field, the battle was still progressing. The Carlist losses were inconsiderable, and they held all their positions. The troops were showing great confidence and enthusiasm."

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The royalists are now complete masters of the Provinces of Biscay and Alava.

HENDAYE, Feb. 8.—Many Carlist families are fleeing into France. There is great discouragement among the immediate followers of Don Carlos. Several of the leaders are charged with treason. At a council of war held in Tolosa it was decided that the Carlist forces should be concentrated in Navarre and Guipuzcoa. Twenty battalions under Gens. Caserta and Perula are massed in the Batzan Valley to attack Gen. Martinez Campos. The Alfonsists have occupied Zugarramurdi. Gen. Moriones is preparing to effect a junction with Campos.

TURKEY AND HER PROVINCES.

THE TURKISH AND AUSTRIAN SQUADRONS AT KLECK—THE WALLACHIAN CHAMBER.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—The Vienna *Press'* Ragusa special says that Ali Pasha, the Governor of Herzegovina, is shortly expected at Ragusa.

The Turkish men-of-war off Kleck have protested against the supervision of their boats from the Austrian men-of-war in Kleck harbor. It is reported that the Austrian squadron has been ordered to Kleck.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 8.—The Chamber has voted four millions of piastres for army equipment. During the debate on the question the War Minister repeated the assurances that the Government's policy was pacific and neutral.

THE REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The Porte's reply to Andrassy's note has been delayed, the Grand Vizier desiring to add that the Porte takes note of the promise that, in consideration of the adoption of the reforms by Turkey, the powers will lend their moral support to the pacification of the revolted districts.

ALBANY.

THE TARDY REPORT ON THE CANALS

THE COMMISSION PRINTING IT BEFORE SUBMITTING—THE GOVERNOR AND THE AUDITORSHIP—VERDICTS OF JURIES—AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION REGARDING STATE PRISONS—THE LOBBY AGAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1876.

This morning's session of the Senate was devoted mainly to a debate on a question involving the delay of the Canal Commission in making their report, supplemented by a long legal discussion on the resolution printed in THE TIMES this morning calling on the Governor to inform the Senate if it was his intention to make any further nominations for the position of Auditor. After some routine business Senator Woodin called from the table the Assembly resolution directing the Canal Investigating Commission to report to the Legislature within ten days. Mr. Starbuck offered an amendment which, in effect, petitioned for further delay by striking out the words "in ten days," and inserting the words, "at their earliest convenience." Mr. Starbuck urged that if the report in manuscript were handed in it would make a pile nearly as big as a cord of wood, and that in such shape it would be impossible for Senators to acquaint themselves with its contents. It would consist of three volumes, containing a thousand pages, which might be ready in nine, ten, or thirteen days. The utmost diligence was used in its preparation. Senator Woodin knew that the Canal Commissioners had been in Albany since the resolution passed the Assembly, and he thought it strange that Mr. Starbuck, who was no doubt in constant communication with them, could not say definitely when the report might be expected. Mr. Starbuck understood that the Commissioners were reading proofs of the last pages of the report. Mr. McCarthy thought it was the business of the commission to make their report to the Legislature, and that when they undertook to have it printed they were overstepping the bounds of their duty. It was the business of the Legislature to decide when, how, and where the report should be printed. If the report were printed, it must have been ready long ago, and there was therefore additional reason for preventing further delay. Mr. Starbuck said that possibly the Commissioners had been able to include the cost of printing the report in the appropriation of $30,000 made for their expenses, and if they had he was sure it would meet with the approval of the Senator from the Twenty-fifth. Senator Rogers said there was no disposition to harass the Commissioners. He thought the Senator from the Eighteenth could inform them to-morrow when they might expect the report, and in the meantime he moved that the Assembly resolution lie over for one day, which was carried.

The resolution published in THE TIMES this morning, calling on the Governor for an expression of his intention in relation to the Auditorship, when offered was pronounced by Senator Bradley to be, if not disrespectful, at least without precedent. Senator Woodin said he was not a believer in precedents. The Governor had nominated Mr. Schuyler to fill a confessedly vacant place, and the Senate had rejected that nomination. Now, Mr. Tilden by his action, or failure to take action, said in effect to the Senate: "You take the man or men I nominate or you take none, unless it be the man whom you have refused to confirm." The position assumed by the Governor calls upon the Senate to surrender its dignity and prerogatives and invites them to keep a usurper in office. The Senator read from the Constitution to show that the Governor subverted the law when he kept Mr. Schuyler in office without the confirmation of the Senate. Mr. Cole said if the Governor did not intend to take any action in the matter it was important that the Senate should be apprised of that fact, in order that the proper legal steps to settle the question should be taken. Mr. Gerard did not recognize the right of the Senate to ask the Governor his intentions. They had not to deal with his cogitations, but only with his acts. He thought the resolution was very disrespectful, and contended that Mr. Schuyler was not appointed pending Mr. Thayer's suspension, but that during his appointment Mr. Thayer as Auditor became extinct, and therefore Mr. Schuyler was now possessed of the right to exercise all the functions of the office. Mr. Rogers dealt with the legal aspect of the case. Concerning the resolution itself he said he did not think it should pass in its present form. It was simply, as it stood, asking the Governor to perform his plain duty. The office was confessedly vacant, and the Governor sent a nomination which the Senate refused to confirm. The Governor had not the right to say that he would select no other name out of the large number of gentlemen in the State competent to fill the position. If he were to say so over his own signature, he would rightly receive the condemnation of just men of all parties. Good lawyers differed on the question and it was therefore important to have it settled. The minority of the committee, Senators Starbuck and Gerard, to whom the matter had been referred, were clear that the deputy could not legally perform the functions of the office, and the majority were clear that Mr. Schuyler was not de jure Auditor. The minority, even, were in doubt as to Mr. Schuyler's legal right to the position. Mr. Thayer was Auditor until he resigned, and it was doubtful if there was a man in existence who was now authorized to perform the functions of the office. But while the question was one of great importance and pressed for solution, it would be hardly proper for the Senate to pass a resolution calling on the Governor to perform his plain duty. If the Governor wished to evade it and occupy a false position before the people it was his care.

The resolution was laid on the table, and a motion by Senator Schoonmaker to have it printed lost.

Another resolution, which was also printed in THE TIMES this morning, calling on the State Treasurer for information concerning the warrants, if any, that had been paid by Mr. Schuyler while acting in the capacity of Auditor, was adopted, the Democrats voting in the negative.

Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill making a verdict rendered by nine members of a jury valid when the remaining jurors are unavoidably absent by reason of sickness or death. Mr. Robertson explained that the bill was in direct opposition to the provisions of the Constitution. Petitions were presented by Senators Prince and Robertson from women desirous of being allowed to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. The bill introduced last month relative to dividing the crime of murder into two degrees, and prescribing the punishment for the crime of arson, was passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly this morning nearly the whole of a long session was devoted to the consideration of the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution regarding State Prisons. Mr. G. I. Post read a long and carefully written speech in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Post came to the Legislature with the reputation of being a stanch Republican. He may not be aware that his action to-day was in direct opposition to the principles of his party as expressed in the State Convention and in the Legislature. Mr. Forster and Mr. Ballou followed Mr. Post and made strong and timely arguments in favor of the amendment; then, on motion of Mr. Sherman, progress was reported for the purpose of giving the matter further consideration. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Englehardt, which allows suitors who have indemnified the Sheriff to select their own counsel instead of accepting that chosen by the Sheriff. Mr. Engelhardt also presented a bill which amends the Amusement law of 1862 by providing that it shall not be lawful to employ or furnish or permit or assent to the employment or attendance of any female to wait on or attend in any manner or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators, or any of them, at any of the exhibitions or performances mentioned in the first section of the act, or in any other place of public amusement in the City of New-York. A bill presented by Mr. Coleman provides that it shall be lawful to sell lager beer on every day in the week.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Strahan, and at once adopted by the House:

Whereas, On the 25th day of January, the committee on the Judiciary of this House was instructed to investigate certain alleged plans of obstructing and defeating legislation in the interests of the lobby, and, whereas, there is reason to believe that a certain resolution alleging gross mismanagement on the part of the President, Directors, and Executive Committee of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, offered in this House on the 21st of January, 1876, was procured to be offered through deception practiced upon a member of this House for improper purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That in addition to the instructions already given to the said committee as aforesaid, the Committee on the Judiciary be further instructed to investigate the circumstance and facts attending the introduction of the said resolution, the origin and purpose of the same, and whether any further measures should be adopted by this House in reference to either of the matters referred to said committee for investigation, and to report to this House with all convenient speed; and for the purposes of said investigations, the said Committee on the Judiciary are hereby empowered to send for persons and papers.

The bill providing for a better supply of water in the new wards of New-York and the Deficiency Supply bill were passed.

THE FRANCIS GARDNER MEMORIAL.

All Boston Public Latin School graduates who, at any time during the last forty-five years, were pupils of the late Dr. Francis Gardner, and who desire to contribute toward a Francis Gardner scholarship at Harvard for deserving Latin school graduates, are requested to send their addresses to Edward B. Dickinson, Secretary, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

DEFRAUDING OF REVENUES.

ATTENTION CALLED TO THE LAW GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Conant has invited the attention of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance to the laws now in force governing the importation of household effects of persons arriving in this country. The value of such effects imported by one person or family at one time could not exceed the sum of $500. This restriction as to value, the Attorney General has decided, was abolished by the act of 1872, and reproduced in the Revised Statutes, which provides for the free entry of household effects, in use by families, from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, and not for sale. Under the present practice such effects are exempt from duty without any limitation as to value, and, as a consequence, the importations are considerable. It is officially stated by officers of the Customs that the individual members of some of our important firms alternate with each other as agents in Europe, and after a year or two of absence return with a large quantity of furniture prepared abroad expressly for rooms here, and only nominally used there before exportation. When the turn of each comes to go to Europe he sells off his furniture for all, or nearly all, that it cost originally, to return again with another lot to be entered free. Having a mansion to furnish and wardrobe to purchase, it is cheaper to make a European tour and to purchase there, than to buy of our importers and manufacturers. The quantity of personal effects, such as household furniture, coming to this port, seems to me to be extraordinary. It is generally understood that tourists take temporary rooms in France, purchase carpets to fit the rooms of their American residences, and lay them on the floors of their temporary rooms, in some cases four or five deep—otherwise fill the room with costly furniture; thus they can safely swear that the furniture has been in use for a space of twelve months. I have seen nine trunks for one passenger filled with bed linens." It was recommended by the Assistant Secretary that the value of such importations shall be limited by law to $500 or some other reasonable sum. Mr. Sherman has, with a view to protect the revenue, reported a bill to the Senate.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

A BRILLIANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE REGIMENT'S BANDMASTER—THE COMPANY, DECORATIONS, &C.

Seldom has the Academy of Music—the scene of so many splendid festivals—presented a more brilliant appearance than it did last night on the occasion of the testimonial reception of the Seventh Regiment to its veteran bandmaster, C. S. Grafulla. The attendance was large, the music exquisite, the toilets rich, and the arrangements all that could be desired. The decorations, as usual at all the balls of the past season, were very simple. Vases of natural flowers—lilies, camellias, roses, hyacinths, and violets, with garniture of ferns, smilax, and ivy—stood at the entrances and exits to the floor, and a pretty garden and balcony scene, with imitation tent roof, from which chandeliers depended, divided the rear of the stage from the ball-room. This portion of the building was rendered particularly brilliant during the performance of the overture by the presence on the balcony of the military band of fifty pieces, the members of which, in their splendid uniforms of scarlet, blue, and gold, formed a magnificent tableau, and under the baton of the veteran Grafulla himself, performed a splendid programme of promenade music, including the ten new quicksteps composed by him and dedicated to the different companies of the regiment, while the dance music was supplied by the orchestra band of sixty pieces, stationed on the balcony, under the direction of Sergt. Francis X. Diller. The proscenium boxes were reserved for the Governor and his staff, the Mayor and civic authorities, the officers of the Seventh, and members of visiting regiments.

At 10:40 the grand entrée was made to the time of Grafulla's Seventh Regiment March, the promenade being led by Col. Emmons Clark, accompanied by Miss Morris, followed by Lieut. Col. Ryder and Miss Anna Brown, and about one hundred couples. By midnight the ball was at its height, and the floor of the Academy presented a magnificent appearance, the gray colors of the Seventh being relieved of their monotony by the darker shades of the Veterans, the superb uniforms of the Old Guard, the blue and gold of the officers of the Governor's staff, and the less pretentious but elegant evening costumes of the citizens present. Among those present, beside the officers of the Seventh and of the Veteran corps, were Mayor Wickham, Gen. Knox, Gen. Cullen, Gen. Woodward, Col. Stokes, Col. Pearsall, Col. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, and Col. Wingate, of Gov. Tilden's staff, Surgeon Moreau Morris, Quartermaster Weed, Chief of Staff Belknap, William Laimbeer, Col. E. L. Gaul, Col. Seward, Capt. Asphelt and Lieut. Britton, of the Ninth Regiment; Major McLean, Lieut. Benjamin Gurney, Adjt. W. T. Tompkins, Sergt. John Martine, and Joseph Naylor, of the Old Guard; Prof. Forsyth, of the West Point Military Academy; Col. Charles S. Spencer and Adjt. Ploeger of the Fifth Regiment; Col. Denny, Adjt. Bostwick, James W. Quintard, and Gen. F. Vilmar and staff.

THE BOWEN STATEMENT.

MR. BOWEN SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE—HE DECLINES, BUT ASKS A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church met last evening at the residence of S. B. Halliday for the purpose of receiving any communication which Mr. Henry C. Bowen might see fit to make to them, in answer to the following summons previously sent to him:

No. 58 WILLOW STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1876.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen:

SIR: The Examining Committee have directed me to summon you to appear before them on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 8, at 7:30 o'clock, at No. 58 Willow street, Brooklyn, to state the facts (if any) within your knowledge which tend to sustain the allegations contained in your letter of this date, to answer such questions as may be put to you, and to await the action of the committee upon your case. The committee instruct me to remind you that your words and deeds are now the subject of investigation, and that your request on that point is superfluous. If you desire it, the committee will secure the attendance of an impartial stenographer, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall take full notes of what occurs in the meeting and furnish you with a copy. Respectfully,

S. B. HALLIDAY, Clerk.

Mr. Bowen did not appear before the committee in person, but sent the following communication by his son Edward, who delivered it and immediately withdrew:

No. 90 WILLOW STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 8, 1876.

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a letter, signed by S. B. Halliday, Clerk, summoning me to appear before you this evening "to state the facts (if any) within my knowledge which tend to sustain the allegations made by me in my letter to the Examining Committee, to answer such questions as may be put to me, and await the action of the committee in my case."

Permit me, in reply, to say that I have very carefully read the statement of Mr. S. V. White's grievances against me, as presented to you, and that I believe I have made a full and complete answer to the same. If, however, it is thought otherwise, I will give the matter further attention.

In order to save your time, as well as my own, and also that I may make no mistake in regard to what is now wanted of me, I will ask you to request Mr. White to give me in writing the exact questions he wishes me to answer, stating that portion of his grievances as presented by him to you, which in his judgment calls for a more specific reply than I have already given.

In your summons for this evening you state that "my words and deeds are now the subject of investigation" by your committee. Excuse me, gentlemen, I thought Mr. S. V. White's grievances against me because of my *silence* on the "Beecher scandal," and not my "words and deeds," were before you. It has not been intimated to me before that any other matter except these specified grievances had been or even could now be considered by you. I see by your communication that your committee, which has never adopted Mr. White's grievances as charges against me, and which I had a right to presume was impartially hearing the matter and advising us both, now considers that it has put me on trial. I would like more light on this subject, and will thank you to inform me if Mr. White or any other person has been before you with new grievances or charges. If so, I ought to know it.

When the present case of Mr. White is disposed of I shall be quite willing to attend to any other grievance or complaint, provided the same is properly presented.

Very respectfully, HENRY C. BOWEN.

There was a very long and earnest discussion over the letter, but the members of the committee refused to state what its scope and purport was. After they had been in consultation for an hour or more a messenger was dispatched to the residence of Mr. Beecher, and presently that gentleman arrived, accompanied by Benjamin F. Tracy. Mr. S. V. White was also present, as were all the members of the committee except Mr. Cleveland. The result of the conference was that the committee considered the answer made by Mr. Bowen to Mr. White's grievances as evasive and unsatisfactory, and an aggravation of the grievances of which Mr. White had complained; that he had used the opportunity thus afforded him as a means of making an attack upon Mr. Beecher; that he was, therefore, to be summoned to appear before the committee on Thursday evening next, to substantiate the charges he had made, and in the event of his failure to do so, they should cite him to appear before the Church to be dealt with as the Church might see proper. A letter was prepared by a committee embracing the points stated, which will be forwarded to Mr. Bowen early this morning.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $3,000,000.

Continued from First Page.

rious causes, acquired a wide celebrity. During the war the house did an enormous business, as many as 4,000 tickets being sold in one evening. On Feb. 15, 1866, the building was burned in a fire which consumed over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of property. The fire caught behind the scenes of the theatre, and it was thought to have been occasioned by the detachment of a stove-pipe in the green-room. The fire, which was discovered at 11 o'clock in the morning, burned briskly for over two hours, the walls falling in at 1 P. M. This fire occurred shortly after the organization of the paid Fire Department in 1865, and afforded an excellent opportunity of displaying its superior discipline and efficiency. Among the losers were Edward Matthews, the owner, whose loss was estimated at $75,000; R. W. Butler, lessee and manager of the American Theatre, $20,000, and Hooker, Stone & Co., of No. 450 Broadway, $15,000. Several of the members of the theatre company lost wardrobes and property valued at from $1,000 to $1,500 each, "Charley" White losing in addition the manuscript of his book the *History of Negro Minstrelsy*. John C. Comer & Co., of the Continental Hotel, at No. 442 Broadway, lost $10,000 in damage caused by fire and water. The owners in rebuilding fitted up the entire block as stores, and the theatrical tenants were forced to take up new quarters. The basement under No. 444 Broadway was for several years occupied as a concert saloon, and during the "waiter girl" furore, which began in 1860, was one of the most notorious of this class of resorts in New-York. The building "No. 444" has been burned down four times within the last thirty years, the last two fires occurring in 1854 and 1866. George W. Miller was the original owner of "444." Alexander Taylor, of Taylor Brothers, bankers, of Wall street, inherited it by marriage, and subsequently sold it to Edward Matthews, the owner at the time of the fire of 1866.

Mr. E. L. Merrifield, the proprietor of the Continental Hotel, gave a TIMES reporter the following facts relating to the destruction of that building: "A man came into my place about 6:15 and said there was a fire next door. I immediately ran out and gave the alarm, and then stationed my men all over the building with fire-buckets. At first there was no likelihood of the place going, but after a little the boarders and waiters collected their effects and deposited them in the lower office. Part of this baggage was taken to adjoining houses, as soon as the destruction of the building was certain, and the people left with whatever they could carry. My family, with as much as I could get together of my personal goods, were sent to the St. Nicholas Hotel. I have been proprietor of the Continental Hotel for over eight years. I bought it from Mr. Burnstein. Previous to Mr. Burnstein's administration the place was owned by Mr. George Vail, who was the first to occupy the place after the Olympic Theatre, which was in the building so long, was abandoned. The building was erected on the site many years ago for Mitchell's Theatre. Here and on the old Olympic stage many of the actors whose names rank among the first in the annals of the New-York stage, either made their first appearance or established a reputation that has ever been known to old New-York play-goers. Burton, Holland, Davenport, Forrest, Junius Brutus Booth, and many others have trod its boards, and the old place is surrounded by historic reminiscences of the stage.'

OTHER FIRES.

A three-story frame building, situated at No. 359 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Thomas Watson, and occupied by A. B. Lindsay, was damaged by fire $1,000 at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Lindsay also lost $500 on furniture; fully insured. No. 361 Nostrand avenue, owned by B. T. Dezendorf, and occupied by Charles Banton, was damaged $800; fully insured. The furniture was damaged $1,000; also fully insured. Nos. 363, 365, and 367, owned by N. Cooper, were damaged about $100 each; fully insured. A defective flue in No. 359 caused the fire.

At Windham, N. H., on one of the terribly cold nights of last week, the dwelling-house of Joseph Clark was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The occupants, four in number, barely escaped with their lives, and suffered severely for want of clothing. Mr. Clark's feet were so badly frozen that amputation will be necessary to save his life. The loss is not stated.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of the brown-stone dwelling No. 322 West Fifty-eighth street, owned and occupied by Moritz Solomon, caused by an overheated flue. Damage to building and furniture, $1,000; fully insured.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the office of J. H. Smith & Sons, wholesale liquor dealers, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck slip, caused by the ignition of escaping gas. Damage to building and contents, $400.

A Midland Railway car, standing on the track at West St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City, caught fire, Monday night, from the overturning of the stove, and was destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. The car was worth $2,000.

A box and basket factory at Benton Harbor, Mich., owned by Ingham, Leslie & Co., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on building and machinery is $16,000; insurance, $2,000.

The dwelling-house owned by V. De Escoriza, in Westchester, N. Y., was burned at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is from $10,000 to $12,000; partially insured.

A fire at Ansonia, Conn., Monday night, damaged the stock of T. P. Terry's tin store to the extent of about $3,000; insured for $9,000.

A fire occurred at Altoona, Penn., yesterday morning, in the planing-mills of William Stokes. Loss $12,000; insurance $5,200.

The Mineral Well House, at North Lansing, Mich., was burned Monday. Loss, $18,000; insurance, $9,000.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A BILL LOOKING TO THE ABATEMENT OF THE TRAMP NUISANCE—RAILROAD TAXATION—AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE REFORM SCHOOL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1876.

The bond of the newly elected State Treasurer, George M. Wright, was presented and approved in the Senate. Senator Potts, from the Finance Committee, reported that the sureties are worth a million and a quarter in the aggregate. The bond was sent at once to the lower house, and was there referred to the Judiciary Committee. Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Jarrard, appropriating $55,000 for the support of the Reform School in Jamesburg. In the House Mr. Lund introduced a bill in relation to tramps. It includes as tramps all persons coming into the State who are without legal settlement where found, and live idly and refuse to work for the usual and common wages, or all who shall go from door to door or place themselves in the streets to solicit alms, and can give no reasonable account of themselves. Such persons may be arrested by any Constable or Police officer, on his own view, and on conviction shall be condemned to labor not less than six hours daily for a period not exceeding six months.

The joint committee for the drafting of general laws heard ex-Senator Stone this morning on the question of railroad taxation. Mr. Stone protested against the proposed exclusion of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the benefit of the act. He admitted that the State would certainly lose $100,000 a year by allowing the road to throw up her contract with the State and to come in under the general act, but he did not think that the State could afford to be unjust for $100,000. Senator Abbett combatted the claim of injustice. He thought it was not fair, after the company had held the State to its contract as long as it was remunerative, for the company to ask to break the contract as soon as it thought it could do better without it. A compromise was finally effected by which, if the company is to come in under the act at all, it shall surrender all exclusive privileges and pay its share of municipal as well as State tax. The subcommittee was directed to report the bill with an amendment that all railroads and canals possessing special privileges be included in the operation of the bill whenever they file with the Secretary of State an entire, absolute renunciation of all special privileges applying both to State and municipal taxation, and providing also that the renunciation shall be filed within three months from the passage of the act.

A joint caucus of the Republicans was held to-night. Charles A. Butts was nominated for State Director over Daniel W. Baker. The caucus resolved to hold a session Thursday, the first Thursday meeting of the session.

RELIEF FOR THE OUT-DOOR POOR.

The Commissioners of Charities appeared yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee, to whom Mr. Cole's resolution calling upon them to give relief to the outside poor was referred. Alderman Cole had stated that $80,000 had been appropriated by the Board of Apportionment for the relief of indigent persons and families in this City, and that the amount was included in the sum set apart for the Department of Charities. The Commissioners, however, stated that no such appropriation was made; that their estimate had been materially reduced, and that out of their appropriation they could not afford to expend more than $20,000 for the relief of the out-door poor. After hearing this statement the committee adjourned.

ITALY.

A BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING IN ROME—CHRISTIAN BURIAL DENIED TO A FRIEND OF GARIBALDI.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Rome special to the *Daily News* contains the following: "The first meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the American Church in the Via Condotti yesterday. English, Scotch, and American Protestants participated."

Cuneo, an old friend of Gen. Garibaldi, recently died at Florence without receiving extreme unction. The clergy consequently refused to perform Christian burial. Garibaldi therefore writes advising cremation.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Cardinal Antonelli has had another severe attack of the gout. He is now better, but his condition is still serious.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE OF A LIVERPOOL GRAIN FIRM—THE STEAMER ROTTERDAM AT GRAVESEND.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The report of the failure of Messrs. J. & G. Henderson & Co., grain merchants of Liverpool, is not now publicly contradicted, and is doubtless true. Their assets, however, are £275,000, and the firm has also secured strong assistance, so that possibly it will be able to tide over the difficulty.

The Dutch steam-ship Rotterdam, Capt. Vis, from New-York Jan. 21, for Rotterdam, has put into Gravesend and is coaling.

GERMANY.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS TO THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Morning Post's* Berlin special says the Prussian Cabinet has decided to push the transfer of the Prussian State railways to the Empire. It is hoped the scheme will be ratified before the close of the session.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Bar Association met at No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street last evening, Edgar S. Van Winkle presiding. Resolutions were adopted requesting the entrance of the Judges of the General Terms of the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts to be announced by their respective criers, and also requesting lawyers to rise on such occasions and to remain standing until the Judges are seated. A proposed amendment to the by-laws allowing gentlemen not lawyers to become members on certain conditions was voted down. The following gentlemen were elected to membership: George E. Coffin, John W. Simpson, William A. McKinney, William W. Astor, Amasa A. Redfield, Frederick W. Adee, Hamilton Fish, Jr., James Kent, Benjamin Franklin, George Gray, Alfred Taylor, and William Forse Scott. The resolutions embodied in the report of the Committee on Admissions to the Bar requiring law school graduates to serve clerkships in law offices, &c., were then brought before the association, and were made the topic of a long address by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who earnestly deprecated the placing of practice above principles.

While the new front is being put in at the north-east corner of Canal street and Broadway, Baldwin the Clothier requests us to say that there will be no interruption to business. Spring styles will be introduced, and everything will go on as usual.—*Exchange.*

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, bilious disorders, sick headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.—*Advertisement.*

The Secret of Beauty.

What is it? is no longer asked, for the world of fashion and others who wish to combine the useful with the rejuvenating know that it is "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH" which beautifies the complexion, softens the skin, and removes all blemishes.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
MR. BOWEN'S STATEMENT.
FOREIGN LETTERS.
HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.
EDITORIALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER; THE USE OF SALT FOR STOCK; FARMING THEN AND NOW.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES enters upon the new year with a circulation FIFTY PER CENT. GREATER than its circulation one year ago. Through constant efforts to improve it and increase its value to the reader, it has grown to be pre-eminently the paper for the FARMER and the FAMILY. Its great circulation among people of CULTIVATION and PURCHASING POWER gives it a high and peculiar value for the ADVERTISER.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Giles: Your liniment is the best I ever used: it cured my rheumatism when every other remedy failed; have only used one bottle: have spent hundreds of dollars, and one 50 cent bottle of GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured me. JAMES A. CURRY, carriage factory, Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Freeman st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

COOK—TOOKER.—In the afternoon of the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, JOSEPHINE, daughter of Joseph H. Tooker, to HENRY, elder son of Leonard Cook.

HELMS—McCANLISS.—On Friday, Feb. 4, 1876, by Rev. Halsey Moore, CHARLES L. HELMS to Miss MAGGIE S., youngest daughter of Adam McCanliss, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, 1876, STEPHEN COOPER BROWN, son of the late Dr. H. Weeks Brown, of this City, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mrs. C. M. Brown, No. 72 West 19th st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—On Feb. 8, LEONARD CARPENTER, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday at 2:30 o'clock.

COCHRANE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, of meningitis, HILAH M. SPIES, wife of John W. Cochrane, and eldest daughter of Hilam W. Spies.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1876, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 75 Lexington av., on Thursday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DE FOREST.—On Monday, Feb. 7, of diphtheria, HARRY, youngest child of Sophie and the late Benjamin De Forest, in the 17th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 215 West 124th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ECKEL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, J. LEWIS ECKEL, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 129 East 116th st., on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock.

EMERSON.—Monday night, Feb. 7, at 10:30 o'clock, SARAH, wife of the late Benjamin Emerson, of Norfolk, Va.

Funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 318 West 46th st., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., this day.

☞ Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

HUTCHINGS.—Early on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. MARY T., wife of Israel H. Hutchings, in her 70th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 144 George st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

KEEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, JOSEPH KEEN, Superintendent of Work-house, B. I., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner 45th st. and 5th av., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

LANCEY.—On Feb. 7, of membranous croup, HALSTED, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lancey, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., aged 3½ years.

The body will be buried privately in Philadelphia.

LENT.—On Monday, Feb. 7, SAMUEL E. LENT, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Leander Lent, Concord av., between George and Wall sts., Morrisania, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. Remains will be interred at East Chester.

LOWE.—On the 7th inst., MARY ANN, wife of James Lowe, aged 62 years, 2 months, and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 Grove st., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

MAXWELL.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 8, ELLA DECAMP, daughter of Frederick and Josephine Maxwell, aged 5 years and 18 days.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 441 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

MAY.—At San Francisco, Jan. 26, JOHN A. MAY, only son of Eliza and the late John A. May, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his mother, No. 151 West 11th st., at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood on the following day.

ROGERS.—Sunday morning, Feb. 6, after a short illness, Miss MARY M. ROGERS, daughter of the late Peter Rogers.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 318 West 18th st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROONE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, HENRY ROGERSON, only child of Thomas H. and Agnes Roone, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 107 North Portland av., this day at 2 o'clock.

SHAW.—At his home in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, CHARLES B. SHAW, aged 49 years.

SMITH.—On Tuesday A. M., of diphtheritic croup, HARRY, aged 7 years, only son of Henry Albro and Libbie Burbank Smith.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 27 West 126th st., Harlem.

VANDERVOORT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, EUGENE EUNSON, son of John D. and Mary S. Vandervoort, aged 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 279 2d st., Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On Monday, Feb. 7, SAMUEL D. WILSON, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends and relatives and members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 F. and A. M. and brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Jane st., on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

WRIGHT.—At Philadelphia, on the 30th ult., RICHARD WRIGHT, in the 70th year of his age.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1876.

At a meeting of the officers and employes of this department, held at Bellevue Hospital, for the purpose of giving expression to their sorrow at the death of Mr. JOSEPH KEEN, late Superintendent of the Work-house, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, After many years of active public life, and at a ripe age, it has pleased the great Creator of the universe to remove from the sphere of his earthly usefulness our associate public officer and personal friend, JOSEPH KEEN, late Superintendent of Work-house, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. KEEN the community has lost a valued member, the public a faithful officer, the unfortunate and fallen a steadfast friend, and we, his associates, a kind-hearted companion, whose place will long remain unfilled.

Resolved, That our sympathies are due and are hereby tendered to his afflicted and now lonely widow in the loss she has been personally called upon to endure; to his children in the vacancy which his death has made in their family circle, and to his friends in the empty chair which will now be found in their midst.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to his family.

JOHN E. FLAGLER, DANIEL H. KITCHEN, ALFRED CHANCELLOR, } Committee.
GEORGE KELLOCK, Chairman.
R. W. HEDDEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

AND SALE THIS EVENING!

Also, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING.
At the ART ROOMS, 817 Broadway, and on exhibition until 5 o'clock P. M. each day of sale,
OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS,
of more than ordinary merit, choice and pleasing examples by celebrated modern artists—from private owners—consigned to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation, and well worthy the attention of lovers of art.

Among the paintings may be mentioned such choice specimens as W. HAHN, "The Weary Traveler;" A. F. TAIT, "Morning—The Protector;" KINDLER, "On the Watch;" GARCIA, "Perfectly Sober;" HERZOG, "Norwegian Lake;" CARL WEBB, "The Forced Surrender;" QUAGLIO, "Bavarian Inn;" J. C. THOM, "Winter;" MOSSELAGER, "Old and Young Eyes;" de BOUCHERVILLE, "Watering Plants;" A. T. BRICHER, "Spring;" FAY, "Halt by the Wayside;" WM. J. HAYS, "Terrier;" OPPENHEIM, "Caught in the Act;" J. G. BROWN, "Waiting;"
AND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED OTHERS.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M. for Europe, per steamer Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 4 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer California, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Donau, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "I have found DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the throat and larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London: Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

THE NEW LAMPS FOR STREETS, WITH OR WITHOUT REFLECTORS.

BARTLETT'S "CENTENNIAL" "BOULEVARD" STREET and "PARK" LAMPS. Prices from $3 upward. Also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Factory, sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very choice COLLECTION of WORKS in the various departments of LITERATURE. Fine ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, VOYAGES and TRAVELS, WORKS on SPORTING, &c., &c., to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 11 and 12, commencing at 8 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AMERICANA.

Library of F. I. Illsley, Esq., of Newark, N. J., comprising a large collection of EARLY PRINTED BOOKS, AMERICAN ALMANACS, PAMPHLETS, OLD NEWSPAPERS, &c., many very RARE AND VALUABLE. The whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 10 and 11, at 3:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS. 45,000 horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,430.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HERALD ALMANAC
AND
FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND POLITICAL REGISTER.
1876.

Now ready. Its valuable specialties—an important feature of the work—are extended, and comprise additional points of interest to all classes.

The financial tables and commercial statistics have made THE HERALD ALMANAC a standard work in all the monetary centres of the United States.

The political record, complete, perfect, and authentic. The election returns of 1875 are the most reliable ever published, presenting the result of the vote in every county in the Union where elections were held with the most important comparative vote of previous years. These returns will cause THE HERALD ALMANAC OF 1876 to be referred to as the "Ready Political Reckoner" in the great Presidential campaign now pending.

Among its contents will be found the formation of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various departments of the Government, the Senate and Legislature of the United States, with standing committees of both Houses, United States Legations and Consuls, Foreign Legations and Consuls to the United States.

Its Astronomical, Meteorological, and Chronological Tables are specially reported for the HERALD ALMANAC.

THE ISSUE FOR 1876
Will be found of special interest to all engaged in commerce—to the shipping community and the mariner.

The private signals of the New-York Yacht Club will be found in the present issue.

The score of the Great Dollymount International Contest is presented by diagrams.

THE HERALD ALMANAC FOR 1876
will be found the completest work of the kind ever published.

Price, 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the United States, 30 cents. Sold by all news dealers. Address HERALD ALMANAC, New-York City.

"IMPAIRMENT OF HEARING;" CHIEF Cause and Treatment. A pamphlet by Dr. WILLIAMSON, late clinical physician in the Medical Department of the University of New-York. Price 10 cents. Address No. 22 East 20th st.

POLITICAL.

HON. ROSCOE CONKLING FOR PRESIDENT.

A special meeting of the SEVENTH DISTRICT LINCOLN CLUB will be held at their Head-quarters, No. 12 University place, WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of raising a banner bearing the name of New-York's illustrious son, Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, as their choice for President.

Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
JAMES J. CARROLL, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 8, was very large, and the following is a review of the business of the day:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Eighty-first street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue, for $14,455, to Henry J. Furber, a party in interest. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar court decree, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, the premises known as No. 24 Jane street, south side, between Greenwich avenue and Fourth street, embracing a lot 20 by 100, with a three-story brick tenement-house upon the front thereof, and a two-story frame house in rear, for $4,000, the buyer being Meyer Finn. Mr. Harnett also sold under a court order the premises, rights, franchises, and any acquired property of the New-York City Central Under-ground Railroad Company for $30,000 to Orisen Vandenburgh, plaintiff in the legal action.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, William A. Abbott, Esq., Referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 142 Thompson street and No. 147 South Fifth avenue, comprising a strip of land 20 by 173, running through from street to street named, 204.2 feet south of West Houston street, with a two-story and attic brick house fronting on Thompson street thereon, for $13,000. The property was bought by William H. Hurlbut as Trustee for the firm of W. H. Hurlbut & Co. The decree under which this sale was made covered four other similar pieces of property adjoining, but this was the only one sold, the others having been disposed of under another court order and sold Jan. 7 for $23,190 each to Mr. Hurlbut.

Oliver H. Bryan, under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold a tract of land containing 17 114-1000 acres, with a two-story and attic frame house, a bath house, and a stable thereon, located on Leggett's Creek, and on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining lands of Francis Barretto and of Lewis B. Brown, for $25,000, the buyer being Robert N. Kitching, mortgagee and a former owner of the property. A sale of these premises was made to the same buyer on the 15th of December last for $90,000, but the sale was set aside by the court on the application of the defendants in the action, on the ground of insufficient advertisement and inadequate price obtained at the auction. Foreclosure proceedings were again instituted and carried through with the result above noted, the only bid made being that by the purchaser, while, as we learn, no defense to the proceedings during the progress of the suit was made by the defendants. This same property was sold three years ago for $80,000 and $40,000 cash paid on it.

Clarkson & Chandler, at public auction, disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.6 by 25.5, No. 68 East Forty-ninth street, south side, 20.9 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $8,400 to Holmes Brothers for Mrs. Caroline Stall.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, effected the last sale of the day, disposing of two three-story brick buildings, (old,) with lease of lot 25 by about 120, situated on East Broadway, the lot running through to New Canal street, 50 feet west of Rutgers street, for $14,075, to John H. Halstead. The lease is dated May 1, 1867; term, ten years, with renewals; ground rent, $700 per annum. The bidding at this auction was quite active.

The auction attracting the greatest share of attention was a proposed sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., by direction of the Executors of the estate of Shureman Halstead, deceased, of the valuable property Nos. 917 and 919 Broadway, south-west corner of Twenty-first street, embracing a plot of land 48.2 by 82, by 46 by 86.6, with a six-story brick building thereon. Bidding starting at $100,000, ran up to $175,000, when, no advance being made, the premises were withdrawn. Two lots in the rear of this property, known as Nos. 10 and 12 East Twenty-first street, advertised for sale, were not offered.

The following auctions noticed were adjourned: Sale by James M. Miller of a plot on East Fifty-second street, west of First avenue, 15th inst. Sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on West Fifty-eighth street, west of Eighth avenue, 23d inst., and sale by Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, west of Third avenue, March 7.

In the matter of the sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of a house and lot on Duane street, west of Elm street, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged, and the property was withdrawn. The same disposition was made of a proposed sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co., of a plot of land on Second avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-fourth street, with two lots on East Ninety-fourth street, east of Second avenue.

No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are noticed:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.6 by 74, on East Forty-ninth street, north side, 239 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 99.10, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 110 feet west of Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by 77.3, on Henry street, north side, between Scammel and Grand streets. Also, similar sale, Payson Merrill, Esq., Referee, of a one-third interest in the building, with lease of lot, 18.5 by 89, No. 37 John street, north side, 62.7 feet east of Dutch street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5 on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26.6 by 115, on Fourth avenue, east side, 28 feet north of Seventeenth street, and a one-fourth interest in lot 10 by 131, on East Seventeenth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 4-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on East 81st st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 20x102.2 .... $14,455

1 3-story brick house, (front,) 1 2-story frame, (rear,) and lot, No. 24 Jane st., s. s., between Greenwich av. and 4th st., lot 20x100 4,000

By D. M. Seaman.

1 2-story and attic brick house and plot No. 142 Thompson st., e. s., lot extending through to South 5th av., (No. 142,) 204.2 ft. s. of West Houston st., plot 20x173 13,000

By Oliver H. Bryan.

1 two-story and attic frame house, one bath-house, one stable and tract of land on Leggetts Creek and road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining lands of Francis Barretto and Lewis B. Brown, West Farms, 24th Ward. Tract 17 114-1000 acres ..$25,000

By Clarkson & Chandler.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 682 East 49th st., s. s., 20.9 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 19.6x25.5 .... $84,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 three-story brick buildings (old) and lease of plot, East Broadway, n. s., lot extending through to New Canal st., 50 ft. w. of Rutgers st., lot 25x about 120, lease dated May 1, 1867; terms 10 years with renewals, ground rent $700 per annum $14,075

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 7.

9th av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 23d st., 58x65; John R. Kennedy and wife to Jane A. Parks $26,500

16th st., s. s., 427.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5; Charles H. Hatch and wife to Joseph H. Godwin, Jr. 30,000

16th st., s. s., same property; Mary A. Hatch to Charles H. Hatch 30,000

19th st., s. s., No. 318, 183.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 20.11x92; Louis Hershfield to Dorothea Eybel .... nom.

Avenue A, e. s., 622 ft. n. of 74th st., 20x98; Edward Hammer and wife to Frank Hammer 5,200

11th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 25x100; Jacob David and wife to William Roach ....

Lexington av., n. e. corner of 83d st., 16.2x62.2⅔; Phebe M. Dossay and husband to Sarah J. Walker .... nom.

125th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 100 ft. to St. Nicholas av., to 124th st.; Cyrus Clark and wife to Lemuel B. Clark 20,000

Broadway, No. 212, e. s., 29x77.2; also, New-Bowery, e. s., 135.7 ft. s. of Oak st., 10.5x103.10 thence irregular; also, Elm st., w. s., 115.1 ft. n. of Broome st., 21.8x100.4; Charles R. Coster to Catherine Bay .... nom.

Same property, Catherine Bay to Marie B. Coster .... nom.

24th st., No. 323, n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25 thence half block; Darius M. Bliss and wife to Mary B. Gilbert .... nom.

Lexington av., n. e. corner 83d st., 16.2x62.2⅔; John H. Walker to Phebe M. Dossay .... nom.

Centre st., n. e. s., 217½ ft. w. of Boston road, 29x113; 24th Ward; Silas P. Gifford, Referee, to Margaret Fagan 850

138th st., s. s., 224.3 ft. e. of St. Ann's av, 100x100, 23d Ward; James Tier and wife to Julia A. Shay 10,500

55th st., n. s., 113 ft. e. of 8th av., 19x98.9; Henry Schafer and wife to Julius Weslan 10,500

3d av., n. w. corner 129th st., 74.11x110; Addison Smith and wife to Hamilton R. Kerr .... nom.

Mott st., n. e. corner Cortlandt av., 53.3x100x irregular, 23d Ward; Caroline Schulze to Mary K. Eckes .... nom.

Cortlandt av., n. w. s., 27.3 ft. n. e. of Mott st., 26x75, 23d Ward; John H. Schulze and wife to Mary Eckes 2,900

77th st., s. s., 182 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.5x102.2; Mary L. McCrum to James McCrum 16,000

5th av., n. w. corner 132d st., 24.11x110; William D. Moore to Mary A. De Peyster .... nom.

Delancey st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Pitt st., 27x100; Jacob David and wife to Philip J. Seiter 22,000

3d av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 107th st., 25x100; Caroline Neuss to Philip J. Seiter 6,000

3d av., e. s., 74¾ ft. s. of 32d st., 18.4x85; Edward McLaughlin to William Keegan .... nom.

3d av., e. s., same property; William Keegan and wife to Catharine McLaughlin .... nom.

9th st., n. s., 287 ft. e. of 6th av., 16x92; D. T. Arosemena to Edward W. Stuart 20,000

50th st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x90; Mary J. L. Brown and husband to Eliza J. Brown 17,780

54th st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 10th av., 19.4x88; William S. Keilly, Referee, to Edward Luckemeyer 5,500

54th st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 10th av., 19.4x88; William Sinclair, Referee, to Edward Luckemeyer 10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE, all improvements, No. 584 7th av., near 42d st., directly opposite the Rossmore Hotel, one of the finest and largest new hotels in the City; this property must greatly increase in value; prices and terms liberal. Owner, No. 792 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
NO. 68 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale the following dwellings:

3-s. b. s., 20-ft. front, W. 32d st., near 6th av..	$21,000
4-s. b. s., 20 ft. front, cor. Mad. av., near Park..	28,000
4-s. b. s., 20 ft. front, 58th st., near Madison av.	25,000
3-s. b. s., 16.8 ft. East 43d st., near 2d av	11,500
3-s. b'k, 16.8 ft. front, East 43d st., near 2d av.	9,000
4-s. b. s., 20 ft. front, W. 130th st., near 5th av.	17,000
4-s. b. s., 18.8 ft. front, W. 53d st., near 6th av.	25,000
3-s. b. s., 20 ft. front, Lexington av., near 53d st.	20,000
3-s. b. s., 25 ft. front, Lexington av., near 54th st.	25,000
4-s. b. s., 20 ft. front, E. 32d st. near Madison av.	25,000
4-s. b. s., 16.8 ft. front, E. 57th st., near 5th av.	45,000
3-s. b. s., 19 ft. front, W. 42d st., near 10th av.	12,500

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
House and lot No. 784 5th av., near 63d st.
House and lot east side Madison av., near 74th st.
Five lots on 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Two lots on 64th st., between Madison and 5th avs.
One lot on 5th av., south-east corner 66th st.
And many other vacant lots in various parts of the City.
Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

A MEDIUM-SIZED ENGLISH-BASEMENT four-story brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., 17th and 23d sts.; a cosy, comfortable dwelling, in elegant order throughout, requiring little or no expenditure, and with many extra conveniences; possession May 1. Price of house $30,000. Carpets, gas-fixtures, mirrors, shades, and safes sold if desired. Terms of payment very easy. Bona fide purchasers willing to give a fair price for a good house, call at 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V.K. STEVENSON, JR.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS
NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS are daily made to rent and lease furnished and unfurnished houses. Owners should, without delay, send in descriptions. Our books are now open.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
1 Pine st. and 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 49TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY, the Albany, Newport, and Saratoga apartment houses.—Elegant, superbly located and frescoed full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, built by day's work by present owner; going abroad; only $39,000; easy terms; a bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house in perfect order; 21.6x50, lot 100.5; will be sold at a decided bargain; terms very easy. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house in East 21st st., between Broadway and 4th av.; size, 24x60x98.9; in perfect order; possession May 1, 1876. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO close the estate, the elegant, extra-wide house and lot No. 264 5th av., south-west corner of 29th st. Possession May 1, 1876. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 53D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH av., a four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 20x58x100.5; in perfect order, frescoed, &c; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE—NEAR the Post Office; first class; extra sized lot, with two fronts; cheap; cash, or on easy terms; possession at any time. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$32,500.—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, 46th st., near 5th av.; ditto on 39th st., near 5th av.; $32,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EVERY REASONABLE OFFER FOR houses on my printed list will be entertained. Call or send for list. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway; rooms G and H, basement.

NO. 111 EAST 28TH ST—21.10x60, FOUR stories, brown-stone, for sale at a low figure; in good order; possession May 1. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Nos. 24 and 28 West 56th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE first-class dwelling-houses on 5th and Madison avs. and cross streets. HOLLISTER & MARIE, 4 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A FINE RESIDENCE, AT TARRYTOWN, eight acres; good house, stable, fine fruit; unsurpassed views; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY:
NO. 714 BROADWAY,
SOUTH-EAST CORNER 9TH AV. AND 44TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BROADWAY.—The three-story marble-front house and lot No. 714 Broadway, east side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, lot 25x137 feet 6 inches.
NINTH AVENUE.—The 5 3-story brick stores (with dwellings,) and lots east side 9th av., commencing on south-east corner of 44th st., each 20x100 feet. (To be sold together.)
Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS on East 110th st., near 3d av.
E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Executors of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased,
EAST 110TH ST.—The eight three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwellings and lots, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249, and 251 East 110th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av. Houses are each 16.8x40 and 45, in fair order, contain all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. Rented until May 1, 1876. Five of the above houses are mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at $4,500 each, and three are mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $4,000 each. Possession May 1, 1876.
For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall street and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:
PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the five-story brick building No. 84 Water st.
WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.
Sale absolute without reserve or limit.
For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH AV., OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO THE NEW JEFFERSON MARKET COURT HOUSE.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executors, the lot, two-story, attic, and basement brick plate-glass-front store and dwelling No. 128 6th av., 23 feet wide by 78 feet 6 inches deep, adjoining the south-east corner of 10th st., with 3 feet 6 inches alley-way in rear to 10th st. Very fine business location. Possession of store immediately and of dwelling May 1 next. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, particulars, &c., of TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Executor, No. 290 Broadway, or at No. 4 Pine st., or at No. 33 East 17th st., from
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under foreclosure, the EXTRA CHOICE, ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, FINISHED, AND FRESCOED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 7 WEST 37TH ST., (two doors from the Brick Church on Murray Hill;) house 25.6 by about 65 feet, lot half the block. Maps and particulars of Anderson & Man, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, No. 54 Wall st., or of V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., and branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.
N. B.—Permits to view this superb residence can be obtained of the auctioneer, at either of his offices.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, nine rooms; house 20x32; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, and stationary wash-tubs; house newly painted and in perfect order; fifteen minutes from Hamilton Ferry. Will be leased to a first-class party at $30 per month. Call or address T. S. ATWATER, No. 33 Pearl st.

TO LET—THE MANSION ON BARRETTO'S POINT, Twenty-fourth Ward, cheap for a term of years to a good tenant; contains twenty-one rooms, suitable for a Summer boarding-house or private dwelling; very fine water views and the best facilities for bathing and boating. Apply to A. C. STEWART, No. 87 Franklin st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT ORANGE.—All modern improvements; hot-house full of rare plants; carriage-house, &c.; low to a good tenant. R. E. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A FULL-sized corner house on 5th av., below 23d st.; house, high stoop, brown stone, five stories, and very desirable for a private residence or for business uses; rent $7,000 per annum; to rent unfurnished or partially furnished. Seen by permit only from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL—A FIRST-class brown-stone front house, four-story, with mirrors and gas-fixtures. For particulars, address with name, D. M., Station D.

FOR RENT OR SALE—THAT NICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 314 West 58th st.; easy access to Elevated Railroad; low rent. Apply to C. C. FOWLER, No. 26 Union square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TWENTY-ONE LOFTS, EACH ABOUT 25 by 90 feet, with thirty-two feet entrance, vault, &c., on Reade st.; well lighted, (200 windows;) also, if wanted, the entire store, No. 309 Greenwich st., 28 feet front, connected with the twenty-one lofts. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS NEAR BROADway, conveniently placed for country customers, opposite that favorite resort of merchants', Earle's Hotel. Apply on the premises to C. P. FRANCIS, No. 248 Canal st., first loft.

A NEW AND WELL-LOCATED STORE TO let cheap on Catherine st.; suitable for boots and shoes, (one fortune made on old site,) clothing, carpets, confectionery, drugs, furniture, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

LARGE BUILDINGS TO LET LOW, SUITable for manufacturing, workshops, carriage repairing, &c., on Mercer st., 42d st., and 29th st., near Madison av. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET, NEAR Union and Madison squares; also one on Union square; fine locations for first-class business, and reasonable rents. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES, NO. 115 Broadway, and one on the rear; also some on third floor, front, and one rear; two elevators. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICE. — WANTED TO HIRE — A SMALL pleasant office, near the new Post Office, by an attorney from May 1; rent must be moderate. Address R. S. WILLIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

CHEAP LOFTS TO LET ON CORTLANDT st., Broadway, Lispenard st., 4th av., &c., suitable for any business. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 B'way.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE.—I HAVE received during the past week several orders to purchase different kinds of dwelling houses, of various sizes and prices, situated between Madison and 7th avs., varying from $20,000 to $60,000 each. Will owners who desire to sell please furnish me with all particulars. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner of 11th st. and 6th av.
Respectable cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., waiting for situations, for City or country.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHARWOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant would like a few more engagements by the day or week, cleaning, cooking, and obliging ladies at their own price; understands all kinds of cooking. Call or address Mrs. Douglass, No. 235 West 26th st., up two flights, in rear.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes work by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; good reference. Call at 165 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A young German girl to do chamber-work and waiting; has good reference, and is very willing and obliging; a first-class girl for a nice private family; would visit with children if desired; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is very neat and tidy, of kind disposition, and very willing and obliging. Call at Morison's reliable Servants' Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice name and address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; will help with the washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 637 1st av., near 37th st., in the crockery store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, or would assist with growing children; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is very neat and willing; two years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 364 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has five years' reference from last place. Address E. W., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—BY a respectable girl to do chamber-work or waiting, or as waitress alone; understands either; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 308 East 33d st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, tidy, Swedish Protestant girl, who speaks good English and is well recommended; is very industrious and always willing to do what she is told. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or to assist with grown children; is neat, willing, and obliging; good City references from last place. Call or address No. 364 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and light washing; has over two years' excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone; good City reference. Call at No. 306 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and take care of children, and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; two years' City reference. Call at No. 308 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent girl with excellent City reference; City or country. Call or address Jane, No. 951 6th av., 2d door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. — AS chamber-maid and waitress in private boarding-house; good City references. Call at 64 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 39 East 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young lady; would like to travel with a private family. Call at No. 35 Rutgers st., third floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and waiting; is of an excellent disposition, very willing, and can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 337 East 23d st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT AMERIcan young woman as chamber-maid; is a good sewer; will assist with children or waiting; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid and plain sewing or fine washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and to do laundry work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh girl as chamber-maid and waitress or take care grown children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 327 East 12th st., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' best City reference; French family preferred. Call or address No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 350 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 354 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; the best City reference. Call or address No. 201 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 64 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid; will do fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 154 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a respectable girl; has City references. Call for two days at No. 978 2d av., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has a young girl, her daughter, as chamber-maid and waitress; they would do the work of a family between them; no objections to a boarding-house or the country. Call at No. 408 East 11th st.

COOK AND HELP IN LAUNDRY; CITY OR country; in a private family or boarding-house, by a strong, faithful, economical woman, with excellent references from her former employers; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread, and all kinds of good cooking; wages moderate. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman: understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as excellent cook; understands soups, meats, roasting, larding, &c.; can make some side-dishes and desserts; is is also a very good baker. Can be seen at the Swedish Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By an English Protestant woman; respectable and well recommended; good family cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; good baker; will assist with washing; honest and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for H. C.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, friends, together; one as cook; would assist with washing, if required; the other, as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; neat and willing; is a first-class plain cook, good washer and ironer; bakes very good bread; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl; good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; thoroughly understands meats, soups, and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 323 8th av., near 26th st., in drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; A first-class cook; no washing; has the very best City references as an excellent cook; neat, good, and pleasant girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable woman, who is a good cook; makes good bread, biscuits, &c.; is a nice washer and ironer; can make butter, care milk; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMAN; A superior cook in all branches; has the best City references as an economical, clean, and thorough cook. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class family cook; willing to go to the country; understands milk and butter; is a competent laundress; wages less considered than a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 332 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN COOK all kinds of American cooking; willing to go in a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent bread and pastry baker; good City reference. Call at No. 427 7th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; is a good baker; best reference. Call at No. 83 Carmine st., in the grocery store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent washer and ironer; private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK in a private family; assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 East 47th st.; call in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 558 7th av., corner 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; has good City reference. Call or address No. 349 9th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; also, bread and pastry. Call at No. 328 East 34th st., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good references. Address French Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking, light dessert, and all kind of soups; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABE PROTestant girl in a small private family as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing. Address No. 370 West 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook; also a good baker; is willing to do the washing of a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 16th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a plain family as a good plain cook and a first-class fine washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 410 East 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 554 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 78 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED woman as cook or laundress, with reference. Address A. R., No. 17 West Houston st.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman woman as first-class cook; understands the American, French, and German kitchen, and has excellent references. Call at Morison's trustworthy and most reliable servant's Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice this address.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing or general house-work; is a reliable and economical servant, good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, French and English; boning and larding, pastry, jellies, desserts of various kinds; has the highest testimonials in the City. Address S. J. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands both French and American cooking; City or country; has five years' City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, and competent girl, in City or country; is willing and industrious. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastry; the other as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City reference from her last place. Call or address 59 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or the house-work of a small family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English, Spanish, and American cooking, boning and larding; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can be well recommended; good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 409 West 24th st., near 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 349 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 558 40th st., corner of 7th av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work, in the City, by a quiet, competent girl, with good reference; is a long while out of employment. Call at No. 193 1st. av., near 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objections to assisting with plain washing; City references. Call at No. 106 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant English young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good reference. Call at No. 200 East 21st st., corner 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman; is a good baker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 649 10th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of meat, soup, pastry, and jellies; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will do the coarse washing; good reference. Call at No. 427 East 14th st., between 1st av. and Avenue A; first floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable English Protestant woman; a good cook, washer, and ironer; country; good reference. Call at No. 411 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, ENGLISH, IN A JEWish family; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; best reference from last place. Apply at No. 249 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; no objection to the country. Call or address Cook, No. 8 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 206 West 27th st., room No. 14.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; has City reference. Call at No. 143 West 49th st., first floor, in the rear

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 161 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands salads; all kinds of baking. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 978 2d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak-maker (cuts and fits in the latest French styles) wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; has no objection to the country. Call on or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker by the day or week; cuts and fits and does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH; understands dress-making in every particular; best of reference; has her own sewing-machine. Address B. R., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City references. Call at No. 134 West 19th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER, from Vienna, is looking for work out of the house; she can dress hair. Call at No. 267 West 43d st.

GENERAL WORK. — BY A NEW-ENGLAND girl, with long reference for general work, as cook, washer, and ironer; a good family cook in every branch, and a first-class laundress; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, by a lady not afraid to work; willing to make herself generally useful; prefers where there are children. Address M. L. G., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, with a little girl, as housekeeper; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, to take charge of a house for a family going abroad; good City reference. Call at No. 421 West 16th st., first flight, front room, for two days.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY GIRL to do light work or mind children; is active, obliging, and very cleanly, and for low wages will try to merit a home; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISTERS WISHING to live together in a small family, and do the work between them; can give good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., third floor, back room, for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl in a small private family to do general house-work; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 289 East 17th st., corner Avenue C.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in private family; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 349 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general house-work; good bread maker, excellent washer and ironer; can do chamber-work and fine washing; two years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 348 West 18th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work or chamber-work; wages, $10; best references. Call at No. 490 6th av., first floor, back room.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, in a gentleman's family, as lady's maid and dress-maker; can cut and fit and trim, and operate on several machines; can furnish her own if required; City reference. Apply at No. 16 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—NURSE.—BY TWO French persons, mother and daughter, one as lady's maid or seamstress, and the daughter as nurse, in a private family; first class. Apply at the Spingler House, Union square, Room No. 53.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking French and English, as lady's maid to a lady or young ladies; a good seamstress and laundress; best City references. Apply at No. 562 8th av., French bakery, between 37th and 38th sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid, seamstress, and nurse for growing children; has six years' reference from present employer. Apply at No. 229 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROFESSIONAL LAUNdress, one who takes good care of the clothes and does up beautifully; is very obliging; would assist in chamber-work; has several years' recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; willing to go a short distance in the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress. Call at No. 406 East 11th st., first flight of stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish best City references. Address Laundress, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will assist with chamber-work; City or country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 154 West 18th st. for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK—OR TO DO THE UPper work and marketing, by a neat and very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS OR WAITRESS.—BY A COLored girl as first-class laundress or first-class waitress; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' or gentlemen's washing; terms, 75 cents a dozen. Call or address No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress.—By two girls together, or would go separate, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT TRUSTWORTHY person as maid and seamstress; can dress hair and operate on different machines. Address No. 163 West 20th st., bell No. 2.

MAID.—TO TAKE CHARGE AND SEW FOR SMALL children; a neat worker. Can be seen at No. 270 West 34th st., over savings bank.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR MAKE Herself Useful.—By an exceedingly neat American young girl; very best testimonials, and in every way a very desirable person; wages not as much an object as a good place; not afraid of work; country or City, not particular where. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, very respectable and recommended by best families, as a first-class infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; would take care of growing children; very neat and clean about her person; fond of children; a desirable person; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant young girl who is fond of, and kind to, children; is also a good seamstress, and willing to be useful in a good home; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl to take care of children or do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference; country no objection. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman of experience as nurse for one or more children; is trustworthy in every respect, and of kind disposition. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.; notice name and address.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse for two or three children, and to do light housework; is very neat and tidy, and willing and obliging. Call at Morison's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE. — BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 34 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN experienced infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; unexceptionable City reference given; City or country. Address A. A., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do fine washing and chamber-work, in a small family; excellent references; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTANT nurse; understands hair-dressing; best City references. Address M. A. H., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, SIXteen years old, to care children, or would do any kind of light work; has reference. Can be seen from 10 till 3 at No. 241 West 41st st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse and seamstress; can furnish the best reference. Call or address No. 329 Madison av.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED eighteen, as nurse; would be willing to do plain sewing. Call at No. 164 East 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant person as nurse and seamstress; understands ladies' hair dressing; good City references. Address M. A. C., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 405 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, AS infant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE; CAN TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of an infant from its birth; two years references from last place; has no objections to the country. Call or address No. 438 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse and plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 65 East 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and assist with chamber-work; two years' reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS NURSE; WILLing and obliging; or would do house-work in a small family. Call or address No. 968 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse or to take care of one or two children; good City reference. Address No. 881 6th av.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A NEAT GERMAN girl in an American family. Can be seen at No. 270 West 34th st., over savings bank.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO MIND children and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 415 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as seamstress; can cut and fit; can operate on several machines; would be willing to assist with the care of children or chamber-work; City or country. Call for two days at No. 38 Bleecker st., between Mott and Mulberry sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Swedish girl; three years in last place; cuts and fits; sews by hand or machine; will assist with chamber-work; is neat and a good servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A GIRL AS seamstress and maid; understands dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress, or seamstress and chamber-maid; five years' City reference. Call or address No. 146 East 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT by the day or month as family seamstress. Call or address No. 146 East 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, speaks English, as seamstress; understands dress-making; willing to take care of growing children or assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 38 West 47th st., last employer's.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer; would be useful otherwise if required; reference given. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL (AMERICAN) as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Address C. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl in a private family to do up-stairs work; would assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last employers. Apply at No. 583 3d av., near 37th st.

WEST SIDE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 270 West 34th st., over savings bank.
Good and reliable servants always wanted.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; also salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can take a man's place; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands the care of silver and dresses salads of all kinds; is thoroughly capable and very active. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young person as waitress and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 West 26th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 112 East 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; three years' City reference. Call for two days at 161 East 31st st.

WASHING, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes one or two more families' or gentlemen's washing; 75 cents to $1 25 per dozen; open-air drying; City reference. Call or address Mrs. Bambrick, No. 309 East 35th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTFUL COLORED woman, a family's washing; washes very reasonably. Call or address, for two days, M. T., No. 210 West 30th st., in the rear, second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's and ladies' washing, 75 cents a dozen. Call for two days at No. 319 East 37th st., third flight, front room.

WASHING. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies at her own house, or will go out by the day; best City references. Call at No. 211 East 19th st.

WASHING.—FAMILIES OR GENTLEMEN'S washing wanted; seventy-five cents a dozen; fluting, polishing; reference given. Inquire at No. 143 West 19th st., third floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman solicits washing and ironing, or will go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morris.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES LADIES' and gentlemen's washing and ironing, or go out by the day; six years' reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st., rear, third floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS washing or to go out by the day. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., third floor, front room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan wishes gents' and families' washing; good reference. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., parlor floor.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' WASHING WANTED BY the day, week, or month; references given. Call or address Mrs. Ogleton, 137 West 33d st., first floor.

MALES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, OF ABILITY and integrity, desires a position of trust or agent; can give the best of reference. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended by one of the first families in the City as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging; fourteen years' recommendation from last employer. Call on or address M. K., No. 554 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits and of good appearance; highest European and American references; single, age 26; life-time experience; two years' best City reference from last place. Address Trustworthy, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class sober, trustworthy single man who thoroughly understands the proper care horses, harness, and carriages; good careful driver; can milk, and willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Address T. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good vegetable and out-door flower gardener; can also care or drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, repair walks, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good plain gardener and useful man on a gentleman's place; sober, willing, and obliging; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days, J. C., No. 737 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can produce five years' first-class City reference as to sobriety and honesty; willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 119 East 22d st., privates table.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RELIABLE YOUNG man; fully understands the proper care of horses and carriages; will be well recommended by present employer. Call or address, for two days, N. J. S., No. 128 West 31st st., livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a good, useful man on a gentleman's place; no objections to the country; first-class references. Address for two days, W. Mc., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; no objection to small garden; is very neat and obliging and of good habits; five years' best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 31 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant, married man, as first-class coachman; four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, W. C., E. Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; can be highly recommended. Address for two days K. L., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; City or country; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 308 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business. Best of reference can be had by calling or addressing W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, married, with one child; reference unexceptionable. Address Faithful, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and a superior groom; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address Coachman, No. 301 East 54th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance; single; highest reference from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place. Address K. T., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the business; eleven years' City reference from last employer. Call on or address P. C., at Dusenbury & Vanduser's carriage factory, No. 135 Chrystie st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; understands his business in all its branches; seven years' reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 164 West 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-AGED man, single; undoubted Brooklyn and New-York references; is competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address in private stable, No. 4 East 54th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call at or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; can give eleven years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., at E. A. Packer's, 111 Broadway, Room 29.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all respects; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COACHMAN or groom and plain gardener; three years' good reference. Call or address C., No. 241 West 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG CAPABLE MAN AS truck-driver; willing to make himself generally useful; reference and security if required. Address C., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRIVER OR PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, colored, to drive for a doctor; or as light porter; has seven years' reference. Call or address J. F. Williams, No. 218 East 43d st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL ENGLISHman as farmer; married; no incumbrance; take entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock, draining of lands, cultivation of fish; wife to take care of dairy, poultry; City reference. Apply to W. B., No. 320 East 25th st., second floor.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in management of greenhouses and graperies, cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying out and improving places, and competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address Gardener, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Address A. B. C., Gardener, Woodlawn Post Office, New-York, for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; IS A thorough gardener in all its branches; has twenty-three years' experience in this country; good references. Address R. H., West Chester village.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A FIRST-class man; twenty years' experience in greenhouse and graperies, hot and cold; has a thorough practical knowledge of farming and the care of stock and machinery; reference No. 1. Address Gardener and Farmer, at Hall's real estate office, 142d st., Mott Haven.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands the care of vegetable and flower garden, hot-beds, care of stock, pleasure grounds, and general care of a gentleman's place. Call or address J. C., at seed store, No. 87½ Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTant; eighteen years' experience as florist and vegetable gardener; also the laying out of grounds. Call on or address T. C. Bliss, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; understands gardening in all its branches; has eight years' first-class City reference. Address C., No. 4 Morris st.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses; can milk; first-class references; strictly temperate; most willing and obliging; City or country. Address James, No. 124 West 27th st., private stable.

GROOM.—BY A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, (single;) thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best of reference can be had by applying to H. S., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; A good man in the saddle; well understands his business. Address M. A., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAINTER.—BY A PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, a job at painting, paper-hanging, calcimining, graining, &c.; can put a house in first-class order at half the usual price; reference given. Address Painter, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

STUD GROOM, HORSE-BREAKER AND Trainer, and Stock Manager.—By an experienced Englishman with the best of reference; understands the care and management and raising of stock in all branches; is a good driver and veterinarian. Address, for one week, Stud Groom, Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY A RESPECTable Swedish man; also by his son, eighteen years old, as porter, or in a wholesale store. Address Z., Box No. 5,312 Post Office.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TOgether; man as first-class waiter, the wife as first-class cook; expert at all kinds of cooking and baking; will assist with coarse washing; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address for two days W. N., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a Swedish couple; no family; best City reference for competency and moral character; both are neat, agreeable, and well-trained servants; City or country. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant man, who thoroughly understands his duty, having lived with some of the best families in the City; good reference; will be found obliging, &c. Address for two days W. J. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, GREEK by birth, in a gentleman's family; speaks fluently four languages and can furnish the best of references. Address G. V., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; six years' good references. Address J. R. D., No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter; has first-class reference. Address Smith, No. 129 West 26th st.

WAITER—SECOND OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG man with good references. Address Swede, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable steady young man; is perfectly acquainted with his various duties; will be found obliging; best City and old country references. Address James, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B., No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business, and is well recommended; no objection to go to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter; has the best reference; will be found competent, willing, and obliging; is a good valet. Address No. 204 West 27th st., till engaged.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; has good City references. Address C. H., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. D. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer; best reference. Address Butler, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BUSINESS MANAGER, TREASURER, OR AGENT.—Any commercial house or manufacturing corporation needing a thoroughly reliable energetic business man of undoubted ability, as able financier, either permanently or during centennial year, can hear of such by addressing confidently, F. M., Box No. 2,332 Boston, Mass.

For Help Wanted See Seventh Page.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, NE PARLANT pas anglais, sachant coudre et faire les robes, désire se placer dans une famille américaine. S'adresser Mme. Wertz, No. 91 Houston st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF A. S. SPAULDING & CO.—The undersigned, Assignee, &c., of the firm of A. S. SPAULDING & CO., hereby gives notice that on the 9th day of February, 1876, at the late office of the firm, No. 289 West 36th st., in this City, between the hours of 10 and 3, he will pay a dividend of 40 Per Cent. to the creditors of said firm.
HORATIO REED, Assignee, &c.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 42 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 JAVA.....WED., Feb. 23
CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16 *RUSSIA...WED., March 1

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $90, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 14, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....March 21, at 9:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26 intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Boillat.....Saturday, Feb. 19
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine), first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72. Third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$26, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 23 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES.....Feb. 15.
ALPS.....March 1.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

CLARIBEL.....Feb. 17.
ATLAS.....March 9.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Feb. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $100. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $60. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $26.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA.....WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 9
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....FEB. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods to be forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sat., Feb. 19, 1 P. M. England, Feb. 26, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 45 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM M. HARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. SULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad, to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 10.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINES.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Feb. 15.
CHASSEUR CITY.....THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Feb. 9 STATE OF NEVADA..Feb. 21
VADERLAND.....March 4 SWITZERLAND...March 16

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.....Feb. 9 SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 21
NEDERLAND.....March 4 State of Nevada..March 16

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MacDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLIMA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon,

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....March 1,

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 12 SALIER.....Sat. Feb. 26
NECKAR.....Sat., Feb. 19 HERMANN.....Sat., March 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

COLOMBO.....Feb. 12 HINDOO.....March 11
OTHELLO.....Feb. 26 AVARINO.....Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $40, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays), at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agt. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

11:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M. 12:00, 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

J. R. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:05, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesborre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at principal stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General offices corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engr.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Bondholders of this road should not deposit their bonds (either first or second mortgage) in the Central Trust Company under a mistaken impression as to the STRENGTH of the "Balestier Plan" of reorganization. The fifteen members of the committee appointed on the 3d February inst., own individually $153,000 of first mortgage bonds, and represent directly over $370,000 more of the same bonds. All but three of said committee were present at said meeting, and ALL have accepted their positions on the committee, and strongly indorse the "bondholders' plan." Three of said committee had deposited their bonds for themselves and friends in the Central Trust Company, and paid their assessments. They now REVOKE the powers given the Balestier Committee, and approve our plan. Neither should bondholder be misled by statements limiting the time for deposit of bonds under EITHER plan, or threatening that "the sale of the road will now proceed!" There is time enough for all bondholders to consider well their own plans.

J. WYMAN JONES, Chairman Committee.

OFFICE COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1876.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, No. 313 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.

New-York References:

WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A sufficient number of the shareholders having paid in their proportion to avoid legal expenses to warrant the Protective Committee in proceeding with defensive measures they have organized for a vigorous opposition to the foreclosure of the gold bond mortgage. Able counsel has been retained, and a careful examination of the case has developed many very strong points in our favor, both in law and equity.

Contributions are still received from stockholders who desire to join in the movement.

O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman, No. 2 Exchange court.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees for $26,000 of the eight per cent. land grant bonds of this company, of the issue of Sept. 1, 1868; $6,000 of which must be given for No. 1,200 to 1,600, and $20,000 of which must be from Nos. 1,201 to 1,800.

Bids to be made flat, and will be received until Feb. 21, 1876, at New-Bedford, Mass.

These bonds are wanted for cancelation, under provisions of trust deed, by C. R. TUCKER, O. PRESCOTT, Trustees.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1876.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS EXPIRES FEB. 19, 1876.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. R. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1905, OF THE WEST END PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The only means of transportation inside the Centennial Exhibition grounds. I am authorized to offer a limited number of the above at 90 and accrued interest.

JOHN S. EWEN, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.

Inclose stamp.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for both stocks and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten (10) days prior to the annual stock-holders' meeting on Feb. 16, inst.

By order of the President.

(Signed,) CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

A.—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other all investment Securities our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ARKANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. STATE BONDS wanted in lots of $20,000 and upward; an advance on ruling quotations given. Address, stating amounts and lowest price, INVESTOR, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.
SUBURBAN, 23D WARD, NEW-YORK.
PEOPLE'S, JERSEY CITY.

A few shares for sale by W. C. NOYES, 4 and 6 Pine st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS,

Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted. Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—On improved property, for three to five years, at six per cent. Inquire at No. 131 East 78th st.

WANTED—CITY OF CINCINNATI SIXES, FOR which full market value will be paid. Address A., Box No. 2,760 Post Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD By R. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

N. J. MIDLAND RAILWAY.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the General Meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders, held at No. 87 Liberty st., Oct. 21 last, have now $1,520,000 First Mortgage bonds surrendered, and control nearly $300,000 in addition, making about 60 per cent. out of $3,000,000. There are also surrendered $730,000 Second Mortgage bonds. They will now proceed with the foreclosure, and respectfully request all other holders of bonds to join in the purchase of the road, and to that end deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 14 Nassau st.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary, 138 Chambers st., room 10.

$5,000—WANTED—SECOND MORTGAGE on first-class City property, present value $40,000; first mortgage, $15,000. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

74TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HART, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1876.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d March.

GEORGE J. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Thursday the 10th proximo. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, without children, to go 200 miles into the country, Pennsylvania; man to do gardening and take care of horses; woman to do general house-work; wages moderate, but good parties will find a pleasant home. Inquire at No. 15 Gold st., New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN PROTestant as seamstress in a small private family; one who can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, will do light chamber-work, and has good City reference, can apply immediately at No. 35 West 39th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS GOOD nurse and seamstress; must

MOODY AND SANKEY.

REPORTS OF THREE MEETINGS.

LARGE ASSEMBLY IN THE HIPPODROME MEETING AT NOON—REMARKS OF MR. MOODY AND DRS. PAXTON AND TYNG—AN EARNEST MEETING AT NIGHT—ADDRESS OF MR. MOODY—THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

At 12:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Moody walked up to the lower platform in the east meeting-room in the Hippodrome, while Mr. Sankey at almost the same moment stepped through the door leading from the centre rooms to the upper platform, and took his seat at the cabinet organ. There were not more than two thousand persons present, and all who came found seats, while the great galleries were almost vacant. Outside of the building a crowd had gathered before the doors were opened, but there was not nearly so large a crowd as on the previous night. The majority of those who came were women. That portion of the platform set aside for the choir was not more than half full, while there were many vacant seats on the side appropriated to the accommodation of the ministers. Some ten minutes before noon Mr. Thatcher took his place by the organ and called on the choir to sing the hymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour," and then "I am Praying for You." While the latter hymn was being sung Messrs. Moody and Sankey entered. With Mr. Moody were several clergymen, and he called for chairs to be brought, that they might sit with him. Among those who took their places in the front were Rev. Drs. True, Dodge, S. H. Tyng, Jr., John Johns, Anderson, Vincent, Rogers, Warner, and Ormiston, and Rev. Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Moody on taking his place said: "Let us open the meeting by singing, 'Sweet Hour of Prayer.'" After the hymn had been sung he said, "Let us bow our heads in silent prayer." After this Rev. D. D. Stuart Dodge enumerated the requests for prayer that had been received. They were some fifty in number, and among them was a request by a mother for her two sons in Texas; by a widow for her dissolute son who afforded her no support; by a wife for her unconcerned husband; for three brothers; by a despondent Christian who had been a Christian for thirty years, but was now despondent, for himself; for a New-York merchant who is a victim of rum; by the Women's Union for the multitude of victims of intemperance; for various towns; for a church in Peekskill; for a New-England village given up to godlessness, where there is a church of only twenty members that formerly had over two hundred members; for himself by an ordained minister with no parish, no food, and no help, and almost a disbeliever in the truth; and for a young lady in Manchester lying at the point of death.

Dr. Anderson then prayed that the greatest blessing of all might be given to those present—that the Holy Spirit might take possession of all hearts; that they might have faith in all the petitions they should make, and that from these meetings, each day and evening, some gospel message should go forth to the homes of those who attended them.

Mr. Moody then called for the singing, by the congregation, of the hymn, "Lord, I hear of showers of blessings." At its conclusion he said: "The key-note of these meetings is sounded in the hymn we have just sung. If we are only able to quicken ourselves, and secure the blessing of God for ourselves, we will be able to refresh others. In this fifty-first Psalm, which I am about to read, the Psalmist refers to himself thirty-three times. We may learn from this that it is good for us to get home to ourselves once in a while." He then read the Psalm, emphasizing each recurrence of the words "I," "me," and "my." As he read he paused several times and made comments on the Scripture. He said: "It is well for each of us to inquire whether he has the right spirit within him. If he has not, he had better pray for it until he gets it. There is power enough in this room to move all New-York if we all had clean hearts and a right spirit."

He then prayed that all might be taught how to pray and might have the spirit of prayer. They were all poor and needy, and the Lord had promised to hear the poor and needy. All wanted the spirit of Jesus. There were thousands of Christians all over the country praying for New-York. Many of them were mothers who had sons here.

After the hymn "I need thee every hour" had been sung and Dr. Vincent had offered a prayer, Dr. Paxton said: "I have heard from those older and wiser than I that before we can do anything in a revival we must have the spirit of revival. There should be first a revived church. That is just the position we are in. We must first revive our own religion and then we can work for others. There is a cloud big with blessings just above us. Have we the faith to pierce this cloud and bring down the showers of blessings? The word of God comes to roll away the stones in front of the graves where lie dead souls. Are not we the stones that need to be rolled away? A revival is not simply a gathering of Christians here for the purpose of having good times and enjoying religion. It means more. It means hard work for the salvation of souls. After a moment of silent prayer, Dr. Rogers led the meeting in a short prayer, when Mr. Sankey said: Let me give a word from this Psalm that has been read, in relation to the verse "Restore unto me the joy of my salvation." There are many Christians who want this—who have not as they should have the joy of their salvation. It reminds me of a dear clergyman who worked with us in London. He attended many of the meetings, and spoke and prayed. I noticed that he did not seem often to pray for the joy of salvation, yet he did not seem to feel that joy. Night after night I noticed that he took his hat and went away after the main meeting, never going into the inquiry meetings. At length one night he went into the inquiry meeting, and the Lord guided him to the seat beside a boy who was saving the inquirers. When he was seated he found that the boy was his own son, for whom he had been praying for years. He talked with the boy, who found salvation, and the clergyman found again the joy of his salvation. The next night he told the incident and how he had found this joy by working for the salvation of others. So with Job. When he prayed for his friends his captivity was turned and his joy restored. Let us, instead of waiting for the feeling of joy, go to work in the Lord's vineyard and the joy will come.

Dr. Tyng then made a few remarks on the remainder of the same verse quoted by Mr. Sankey, "Uphold me with Thy free spirit." After this Mr. Moody called for the singing of the Doxology, after which Dr. John Johns pronounced the benediction.

At Mr. Moody's request the clergymen of New-York and vicinity, who were present, to the number of 200, met him in one of the smaller rooms for conversation on the work going on under his leadership.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening a large crowd had gathered in the Hippodrome building. The discomfort was much less, and instead of twenty fainting ladies being under the care of Dr. J. Varnum Mott and his large corps of volunteer assistants, as was the case on Monday night, none fainted. At 6:30 the doors were opened, and those in the front of the rush found the room brilliantly lighted but uncomfortably cool. On the left of the platform were many clergymen, prominent citizens, and ladies, and on the right were those of the choir who were on duty for the evening. Among the clergymen were Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of African fame; Dr. Lucas, H. H. Garnett, the colored preacher; S. T. Pritchard, Dr. Ormiston, Dr. Robert R. Booth, Dr. Corbitt, and Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Among the laymen were Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. P. C. Calhoun, ex-Chamberlain George W. Lane, Christopher C. Roberts, and J. E. Cornell. While the crowd was coming in, the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Thatcher, sang "Only an armor-bearer," "I am praying for you," and other hymns. After the first rush was over, the crowd came in leisurely, and filled up, first, the seats on the main floor, which were full in less than a quarter of an hour. At a little after 8, when Messrs. Moody and Sankey came in, the doors had just been closed, the last seat in the immense room having been filled. When Mr. Moody entered he knelt a moment, as is his usual custom, and then rising called for the singing of the fifth hymn, "My faith looks up to Thee." As the people sang he stood looking earnestly at the congregation, almost motionless. At the close of the hymn he called on Dr. Ormiston to offer prayer, and after the prayer he said: "Mr. Sankey will sing the 120th hymn, 'Hark, the voice of Jesus cried.'" After the hymn he read without comment a part of the fifth chapter of Luke, beginning with the twelfth verse: "And it came to pass when he was in a certain city, behold, a man full of leprosy, who, seeing Jesus, fell on his face and besought him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean." Then after the singing of the hymn "Rescue the perishing," by Mr. Sankey, he preached his sermon.

He said: I want to call your attention to-night to the saying in the chapter which I have read, "And when he saw their faith." A little while before the circumstances narrated in this chapter Jesus had been driven out of his native town and had gone to Capernaum to live. Here he had wrought miracles, and the wonder of the people had been excited. The son of an officer in Herod's Army had been restored to him by one of these miracles, and Peter's wife's mother had been healed. The whole city was moved, and the people were talking about Jesus and bringing their sick to him to be healed. The fact was they were having a great revival in Capernaum. That's what it was. Everybody that went from Capernaum into any part of the country round about carried the news of the man who was working miracles and uttering wonderful sayings, and all kinds of people had come to Him to listen to His words or to be healed. The leper had come among others. Now, the man with the palsy had been brought to Him by his friends, but the leper had no friends. For eight hundred years no leper had been cleansed; none since the time of Elisha. But this one had faith, and came saying, Lord if thou wilt thou canst make me clean. If there is any sinner here who has the faith to go and say the same thing to Jesus he can be cleansed in the same way. The other man said "Lord if thou canst." He put the if in the wrong place. The leper put it right. He said "if thou wilt" and the Lord did. Away went his leprosy. I don't know what became of it but it was gone. The news of the miracles spread and many came. Among them were many of the wise men among the Jews who came to question and scoff. Some came from curiosity, as many come to these meetings to reason out the secret of their popularity. They wanted to know what kind of a thing this great wonder was. The power of the Lord was there to heal them as it is here to heal sinners. What a glorious thing it would have been if they had been healed of their sins, but they didn't come to be healed. As they sat in the house—we don't know what house it was, perhaps it was Peter's house—they heard a noise above, something like the noise we now hear on this roof, and the people all looked up as they are looking up here now to find out what the noise was. Then the interruption was called out by a noise heard just at this moment on the roof of the Hippodrome, apparently caused by some one wandering about, striking here and there with a hammer. It continued for some three or four minutes and then stopped. Mr. Moody continued: The sick man had been brought by his friends on a kind of stretcher, and while the wise men were questioning and talking those friends came to the door and tried to get in. Every body was eager to hear and nobody would make room. So carrying the sick man they went to the next neighbor's house and asked that they might use his stairway. They went up the stairs and along the flat roof until they came over the place where Jesus was. Then they began tearing up the roof. A good many things happen that we don't like when the Lord is working. Peter didn't care anything about his roof so that the sick man got the blessing. The man was let down at Jesus' feet. Christ looked up, and when he saw their faith—that was the point; I believe this was done to encourage us to pray for our friends—He granted their prayer. He is always pleased at a sight of faith. He always honors that check with the pure gold of heaven. So He said, "Be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven." We can imagine the amazement deepening into horror with which the wise men heard these words. They said, "Why, that is blasphemy." We must remember that the fact was that the Jews, nearly to a man, did not believe that Jesus was divine—that he was the Son of God. Christ saw their amazement, and asked which was easier to say—what He had said, or to say "Be thou healed?" But in order that they should know that he had the power to forgive sins he performed the other miracle. The man gets up on his feet and rolls up his stretcher and walks away through the crowd. They are ready enough to make room for him now. What must have been the amazement of the philosophers now, and how they must have reasoned over this. Now, how long did it take Jesus to do this? There are men who don't believe in these meetings. There are Christians who don't believe that this work is good. They say heresy is taught here—that we teach that men can have their sins washed away in a moment. But Jesus healed this man in a moment—by a word—and he can wash the sinner's sins away as quickly. I would like to have seen that man's wife when he came home with his bed on his back, and said, "I have been carried around on that bed for many years and now I have carried it." Now, the point of this is in the verse, "When He saw their faith." There are a great many men in New-York who do not believe at all in this book, [holding up the Bible,] a good many men who are infidels, a good many who are skeptics. They have no faith. But God honors our faith as the Christians. I can imagine now the friends of this palsied man came together. There were probably four of them. First one man thought of taking him, and, unable to take him alone, he went to a friend and suggested it. But the two could not carry him, so they got a third and a fourth. So it we have a friend for whose salvation we are praying we should get others to help us. Mr. Moody then described the probable effect produced by four friends going to one man at different times during the same day, and said, "I'll guarantee he won't sleep much that night." I don't know what will move a man quicker than to have four men coming to him to talk about his soul. If four isn't enough let us get five or six or more. Let us do this, and the Lord will honor our faith. I remember at the close of a noonday meeting in Nashville during the war a soldier came to me, trembling, and said, "I have just got a letter from my sister, and she is praying for me." He didn't know what affected him so. He said he had stood at the cannon's mouth in battle and had never trembled. But we know what it meant. It was God answering faith, and the man was converted. When I was at one of the meetings in Edinburgh, one of the brethren came to me and told me of an infidel sitting over at one side of the house. He had come to see nurses. I went over to him and asked him if he loved Jesus, and he laughed at me. I talked with him, and he disclosed some of his infidel ideas. I asked him if he would let me pray with him. He said "Yes, make it a test; I don't believe in prayer." But when I knelt he held his head straight to show that he was not in sympathy with the prayer. When I arose I asked him if he would let me know when he was converted. He said, with a good deal of sarcasm in his voice, that he would. I told him that the Lord would answer the prayer. Afterward I got a letter from a leading barrister in Edinburgh saying that this man had been converted and was a true Christian. Mr. Moody then told of a skeptic who was converted in one of the meetings in Philadelphia, who did not know what he had been preaching about or what Mr. Sankey had sung. It was the power of God that converted him, and that same power is here now, said he. In London a father had brought his son to their meetings. He was an officer in India, and had obtained leave and had come home purposely to bring that son to the meetings. Do you think, said he, that God would let a father come so far for such an object and not honor his faith. He told of a mother in Philadelphia whose two sons were both converted in one evening in answer to prayers asked by their mother while they were off on a drinking bout. Tens of thousands could be converted in New-York if the Christians would be faithful and show their faith by their works. He told of the conversion of Judge G., of a Western city, who was a pronounced infidel, in answer to twenty-one years of prayer by his wife, and concluded by exhorting all the Christians present to have faith and pray earnestly. He then prayed for faith and the spirit of prayer, and that God would do strange things in their midst; that the news might go forth that God was doing great things; that a breath from heaven might come among them; that the dead in sin might be raised and the lepers cleansed.

After the singing of a hymn, he announced that the noon prayer-meeting would be continued, the doors to be thrown open for a short time at 12:30, to allow those who couldn't attend through the whole hour to be there a part of the time. On Tuesday night, he said, there would be a young men's prayer-meeting. Dr. Tyng then pronounced the benediction, and a hymn was sung while a portion of the congregation retired. The rest remained to attend a prayer-meeting, at which a number of clergymen prayed, and several hymns were sung. Several hundred arose in response to an invitation to those who wished to be prayed for to arise, and while they were standing the invitation was given to sinners who wished to be prayed for to stand up also. A large number of these also arose, so that fully one-half of the three thousand who had remained to the prayer-meeting were on their feet. The announcement was then made that inquiry meetings would be held after the dismissal, and Mr. Moody pronounced the benediction.

THE OVERFLOW MEETINGS.

The patience of the crowd that waited at the entrance to the "Overflow Hall" was rewarded a few minutes before 8 o'clock by the opening of the doors. About four hundred persons were admitted then, but after that the arrivals were few, and the hall was at no time during the evening more than one third filled. The services were begun with the singing of "I Need Thee Every Hour," "I Am Praying For You," and other hymns of the revival collection. Rev. Dr. Anderson, under whose direction the exercises were conducted, said, at the conclusion of the introductory singing, that while all could not gain admittance into the larger hall, he was glad to see so many present, and especially gratified to observe among those present so many young men. Another hymn having been sung, Dr. Anderson read the Fifty-first Psalm, and from the text preached an eloquent lesson. If we enter into the performance of any work, said he, we desire to lay down all our burdens. If anything oppresses us, we cannot well exercise our powers to accomplish what we desire. This experience is applicable to the service of Christ. The psalm just read suggested the importance of this work. We were led to ask ourselves whether we felt our sins, whether evils pressed heavily upon us. If in any breast there was a sense of wandering from God. If convinced in the affirmative, then it was only necessary to lift up our hearts in prayer and ask God to blot out our transgressions. How comforting was the assurance that though our sins be as scarlet they shall be made as white as snow. God is at all times extending His mercy to penitent offenders. More singing, interspersed with prayers by Revs. Messrs. Wilson, Dodge, and Hume, followed. Mr. Sankey appeared on the platform shortly before the dismissal of the meeting and sang in an effective manner, "Scatter seeds of kindness." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Anderson, after an announcement that to-day's noon meeting would be held in the small hall, and would be conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in person.

THE YOST MURDER.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 8.—The watch belonging to the late murdered Edward Yost was found in a large tank in the gas-house this afternoon; also, the pistol which was used by the murderer. Two chambers of the pistol were discharged, and the remaining balls correspond in size to those found in Yost's head. The diamond pin has also been found.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN FISH-CULTURISTS.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The development of the Fish-culturists' Association has been a remarkable one. Beginning a few years ago with a sparse membership, it now counts among its associates almost every one in the United States who is interested in fish. At the meeting of yesterday, held at No. 10 Warren street, Mr. Roosevelt gave a brief summary of the work done by the New-York State Fish Commissioners, of which he is a member. He stated that, in addition to stocking the rivers and lakes with shad, white-fish, and salmon trout, a successful effort was made last year to propagate sturgeon by artificial hatching, it having been discovered that the stock of sturgeon in our rivers was fast diminishing. The State Legislature having directed its attention to trout culture, Mr. Roosevelt stated that it would soon be possible to restock the depleted rivers with this fish.

A paper of Mr. Seth Green's was then read, in which, in his peculiar characterisuic style, he gave his experience in the various departments of fish propagation. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. A. S. Collins, Dr. Edmunds, Fish Commissioner of Vermont, was appointed as temporary Secretary. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. B. F. Bailey, was read, who also, being absent on a visit to Europe, a temporary Treasurer, Mr. Ward, was elected. A communication from Mr. Sproul, of Muncy, Lycoming County, Penn., was read, which described a pond a half mile long, in which he was successfully raising trout. A letter from Mr. Sterling, State Commissioner of Ohio, was read, which gave the results of various experiments in hatching out the eggs of the white-fish. Mr. Fred Mather gave his views in regard to the condition of the rivers in Virginia, which no longer abounded in shad; in fact they were becoming so scarce, he stated, that eggs were hard to procure. Mr. Mather had been engaged in restocking with trout some of the rivers running into Lake Pontchartrain, in Louisiana. Reverting to the Centennial, Mr. Mather stated that he would have in his charge the aquaria for salt and fresh water fish at the Exhibition. There would be represented there alive, all the fish of the great lakes, with all the varieties of the salmon family. At the conclusion of Mr. Mather's address, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. Porter, Evarts, and Hudson. Mr. Malcomson then proposed that the association should be represented at the Centennial, and that permission should be asked of the proper authorities for a room there, and that a committee be appointed to carry this plan into execution. Messrs. Page, Malcomson, and Muir were appointed such committee. The association then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock. At the time designated the association was assembled, and the following officers were appointed: R. B. Roosevelt, President; E. G. Blackford, Treasurer, Dr. M. E. Edmunds, Secretary; Executive Committee, Messrs. Reed, Mather, Kent, Whitcher, and Seth Green. Prof. Milner gave his experiences last year in stocking some of the southern rivers with shad, where he had had no better success than Mr. Mather. In Virginia, however, he had had better luck. Mr. Milner stated that the largest shad fisheries in the world were on the Potomac. The good results of using the eggs of California salmon were noted.

Mr. Thomas introduced a resolution to make a fixed price on trout eggs and young fish, which measure did not meet with the approval of the association. Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, Chairman of the Committee on Fish and Preserved Fish at the Centennial, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were carried:

Whereas, The Fish Culturists' Association believe that data in regard to the catch of staple fish such as are sold in the markets of the country would be of great importance, allowing the positive determination of questions of vast commercial and scientific importance, be it

Resolved, That the Fish Culturists' Association request the Fish Commissioners to urge on the State Governments, of which they are the representatives, the necessity of the State appointing certain officers whose duties shall be to collect such data, so that reliable information may be obtained in regard to the catch of staple fish in the various States.

Mr. Mather having raised the question whether it would not be judicious on the part of the association to offer certain rewards to persons who had distinguished themselves in fish culture, by means of useful inventions or otherwise, a motion to this effect was carried, and Messrs. Mather, Milner, and Phillips were appointed a committee to report on this subject at the next annual meeting. Dr. Edmunds then moved that at the subsequent meeting of the association all fish-breeders in the country be requested to give to the association the result of their researches in fish culture and such improvements as they have made. After much interesting but desultory talk on various subjects connected with fish culture, in the course of which a trout with two distinct heads was mentioned as having been bred by Capt. Ludlow, a resolution was offered and carried that the Secretary invite all persons, at home and abroad, interested in fish culture, to meet the association at the Centennial, under the auspices of Prof. Baird, at the time when the various State Fish Commissioners would be assembled. The meeting then adjourned, to be called together on the second Wednesday of February, 1877.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION — REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

The Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association held their monthly meeting yesterday, the President, Mr. B. P. Baker, in the chair. The Treasurer, Mr. Durkee, reported that the association was self-sustaining, and that increased interest was being manifested in the association by the business men of the City.

Mr. Nathaniel McConaughy, Chief Engineer of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad, and of the People's Freight Railway Company, submitted surveys which he had made of a proposed freight double-track railroad to the West. They designed, he said, to make a road to cheapen transportation, and with this end in view they searched for a route with low grades; and they intended to build the road of narrow gauge, which would save one-third of the cost. They could also, he said, build the road at present prices at one-half what it would have cost ten years ago. The difficulty they had to encounter was in finding a route, but he thought he had selected one which was of lower grade than any of the existing roads, and which would be the shortest and most direct route to the West.

The President said they would receive the report precisely in the same manner as they had received other railroad plans, by not committing themselves to any line, and did not propose to do so until after thorough investigation. The subject would be carefully considered by the Railway Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of commerce would be greatly subserved by the speedy completion of the work known as the Hell Gate improvement, now in progress under the direction of Gen. Newton; and, while we recognize the necessity of economy in the administration of our national affairs, yet, considering the great losses yearly entailed upon commerce by the lack of these facilities, we believe that it would be wise economy to complete this improvement as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That a suitable memorial embodying these facts be prepared and forwarded to Congress, asking that a sufficient appropriation be made to push this work forward to completion by July 4, 1876.

Mr. E. F. Browning offered a resolution in favor of the Harlem River improvement scheme, which was adopted. The President called attention to the fact that the exports of grain from Philadelphia and Baltimore for the week ending on Saturday last amounted to 1,777,197 bushels, while the exports from this port for the same period were only 414,028 bushels. Mr. Thurber remarked that three years ago the ratio was exactly reversed, New-York then exporting four times the quantity of grain that Philadelphia and Baltimore had done.

FAILURE OF A WOOLEN HOUSE.

The firm of Dale Brothers & Co., dealers in flannels and woolens in Boston, and having a branch warehouse at Nos. 70 and 72 Worth street in this City, failed yesterday. A TIMES reporter was informed by the book-keeper, in the absence of any member of the firm, that little was known at their office in this City of the failure save what was contained in a brief telegram announcing that the concern had gone into liquidation, with liabilities amounting to about one million dollars. The business of the firm was conducted on the commission principle, and the cause of the failure was, he said, their inability to collect large sums owed to them by Eastern woolen mills. If the amount due the firm from those sources could be collected, the book-keeper thought their liabilities would be covered by their resources, leaving, possibly, a small margin. He possessed no information as to what action would be taken by the creditors of the house, or whether an effort would be made to continue the business. The original firm of Dale Brothers is now dead, but the succeeding firm continued business under the same name. The house in this City was established in 1860.

THE ROSSMORE HOTEL OPENED.

The Rossmore Hotel, at the junction of Broadway and Forty-second street, was formally opened by its proprietor, Mr. Charles E. Leland, on Monday evening. The event was signalized by a reception and dinner, which was attended by a large number of guests. The hotel occupies an excellent position, and as regards its size and elegant interior arrangements, has few rivals in the City. In its construction special attention was paid to providing the building with the most improved process of ventilation. Aside from this important consideration and that of high ceilings, the rooms are furnished with due regard to the comfort of the guests, for whose reception it is now open at popular prices. Messrs. J. C. and J. H. Tyson, the well-known uptown newspaper agents, have leased the news-stand in the hotel.

THE SKIDMORE TRAGEDY.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE CORONER—THE THEORY OF FOUL PLAY STRENGTHENED.

A great deal of important testimony was taken by Coroner Preston in the Deer Park inquest yesterday, and the theory of foul play was more thoroughly established than last week. Opinion is divided in the matter of fixing the guilt. By some, Henry Woods, the negro, is regarded with suspicion. The District Attorney, however, suspects Charles Tyrrell, the farm hand, and directed his cross-examination with this idea in mind.

David Skidmore was recalled and finished his story. He admitted occasional hard feeling between himself and father, but denied that he had ever made threats against either him or the overseer, Mr. Wright. The story further related the witness' whereabouts on the night of the fire, stating that he was in bed with his brother Carl, at about 9 o'clock, and that he did not leave the house till the next morning. Carl Skidmore was next examined, and corroborated his brother's testimony in every particular. Platt Oakes, with whom the Skidmore boys boarded at the time of the fire, said that both Carl and David were at home and in bed all Sunday night. Theodore Bunker testified that he had heard David Skidmore say that Wright had no business at the Skidmore house, and that he did not intend he should stay there; I worked at the Skidmore place about five weeks ago, and the old gentleman said to me one day as he was standing beneath an apple-tree: "Theodore, this apple came off from this tree, but I never expect to eat from it another year. For it my boys are allowed to steal my wood and harness, I expect that they will be allowed to come and murder me in my own house." Thomas Hicks, the negro who was at the Skidmore place on Saturday night and Sunday morning, gave a circumstantial account of the meetings of Wright and Henry Woods, and of the disputes between the two relative to the measurement of wood. Hicks told the Coroner precisely the same story that he gave THE TIMES reporter on Saturday forenoon. James Scofield, another of the colored wood-choppers, corroborated the testimony of Hicks, and related the conversation between Wright and Wood on Sunday morning. Wright thought that Wood had not chopped as many cords of wood as he claimed to have chopped. He said: "Well, Henry, how much shall I throw off?" Henry replied: "I think you have thrown off too much from my work all the Winter." Wood was a little angry, and after Wright left the shanty where they had been talking said: "He has begun it, but I will end it." Scofield testified that at the time of the fire Wood was boarding at his shanty; he was not at home Sunday night; he left Sunday afternoon and said he was going to spend the night with his wife at August Belmont's; he returned Monday morning at about 7 o'clock. The witness said that he was first informed of the fire by Charles Tyrrell, a young man employed by Skidmore. Tyrrell said to witness: "It is a bad job, and if I have to go up to Riverbead (the shire town) for trial I shall run the risk of being arrested for burglary committed down East. There are three or four constables after me for burglary." Tyrrell made no explanation of this speech. George Mayhew, another negro, gave an account of the dispute in the woods on Sunday morning between Wright and Wood. He was in the shanty and James Scofield came in with Henry Wood. Scofield said: "Mr. Wright and Henry came near having a 'jump in;'" "yes," said Henry, "I would have spatted his face if he had kept on; he begins it, and I will have the ending;" witness was at Scofield's shanty on the morning after the fire, and while there Charles Tyrrell drove up, and said, "There will be a lawsuit about this case, and if nobody else brings it, I will." Witness was asked what was the opinion of the negro choppers as to the perpetrator of the deed. He said that the prevailing opinion was that Charles Tyrrell was the guilty person.

William Henry Wood, the negro against whom suspicion is directed more strongly than against any other person at present, was the next witness. He denied on his oath having any quarrel with Wright, and though each of the previous colored witnesses had sworn that they heard him say, "They began it, but I will end it," Wood denied the charge repeatedly. He was asked if he could prove an "alibi." He said he had witnesses to prove that he was at Belmont's all night. He was asked if he did not expect to be discharged as soon as he was paid up for his chopping last Sunday morning. He said "No," but admitted that he had expected to leave because Skidmore did not pay fair wages. Wood's manner under examination was not prepossessing. He was very talkative, and made altogether too broad denials of what the jurymen and everybody else were firmly persuaded were facts.

At this point the details of the search of the ruins were introduced. The search was made on Monday. No watch was found, though the search was so thorough that even parts of a watch could not have escaped observation. This, taken with the testimony of the negroes, materially strengthens the idea of foul play. Charles Tyrrell was recalled and cross-examined by the District Attorney. He said that he was confined at Riverhead about two years ago on the charge of breaking into a house at Quogue, and again last Winter on the suspicion of breaking into a house in Port Jefferson. He denied that he had given this information to the negroes on the morning of the fire. He was directed from Riverhead because no one appeared against him. He was sent to the House of Refuge when about sixteen years old, and was detained there eleven months, when he ran away. He did not know for what he was sent to the asylum. He was asked if he could write his name, and he said he could. "Did you write your name down at the hotel the other day?" "Yes," he did write his first name, and he could do it now, but he could not write his last name. The witness made other contradictions of himself and other witnesses, and ended by signing his name in full to the scribe's report of his testimony. At the conclusion of Tyrrell's testimony the Coroner dismissed the audience and consulted privately with the jury. He read a letter from which information was had of Tyrrell's bad character. The letter was not made public until last night, and was evidence that Tyrrell must have told the negroes of the facts himself. Another letter received by the Coroner stated that old Mr. Skidmore said on Tuesday that if he asserted his rights in a certain law suit the result would probably be bloodshed. The Coroner said that he was in favor of further investigation, and asked the jury for its opinion. The jury decided to continue the inquest.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Roundsman Charles Watson, of the Eighth Precinct, who was found by Inspector McDermott asleep in bed, as his residence in King street, when he should have been on patrol, was dismissed for neglect of duty. The following resolution, passed by the Assembly, was then read by Chief Clerk Hawley:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York are hereby directed: First, to transmit forthwith to this House a statement in detail of all the circumstances of the arrest, detention, and release, in that City, of certain persons on or about the 20th ultimo, on the application of the Police authorities of Montreal, together with complete copies of all telegraphic or other correspondence thereon with the Police authorities in New-York, and a statement of all sums of money, if any, on account thereof received by or promised to any member of the last named Police force. Second, to inform this House what rules and regulations were in force at the time of said arrest authorizing members of the New-York Police to arrest within the City and County of New-York, and without the warrant of a magistrate, persons charged with or suspected of offenses committed in the State of New-York, but outside said City. Third.—Also to inform this House whether the rules and regulations for the government of the New-York Police authorize any member thereof to arrest in New-York City, without a magistrate's warrant, for offenses committed within the United States, but outside the State of New-York, and especially for offenses committed in foreign countries, and whether in their opinion any additional legislation is needed upon this subject by New-York.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON, Clerk.

On motion of Commissioner Smith, the first portion of the resolution was referred to Superintendent Walling, and the remaining two sections to the President of the board. The board then adjourned.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. J. B. Taylor, Inspector of Vaccination, presented a report of the work performed by the Vaccinating Corps during the month of January, from which it appears that during the period named the total number of vaccinations was 8,702, of which 1,198 were primary and 7,504 revaccinations.

A complaint was received from Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, calling the attention of the board to a violation of the Sanitary code by Dr. Eunice S. Choate, of No. 40 West Twenty-fourth street, who failed to report a case of small-pox which she had medical charge of until the death of the patient. A suit was ordered to be begun against Dr. Choate. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week Ending Jan. 27.—Typhus fever, none; typhoid fever, 9; measles, 55; diphtheria, 106; scarlet fever, 52; small-pox, 39.

Week ending Feb. 5—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; measles, 56; diphtheria, 129; scarlet fever, 62; small-pox, 41.

NO VISIT FROM THE CROWN PRINCE.

While the officers of the Second Brigade were agitating the subject of extending a reception to the Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia last Fall, upon the occasion of his proposed visit to this country, Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, indited a letter to the Prince, tendering his regiment as an escort during his visit next Summer. Yesterday the former received a reply through Herr Norman, the Private Secretary of the Crown Prince, in which he states that, owing to personal matters, it will be impossible for him to visit America at any time this year.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The third annual testimonial to Prof. James O'Neil, of Wood's Gymnasium, will be given on Friday evening next at Tammany Hall.

A concert in aid of the Five Points House of Industry was given at Steinway Hall last evening, under the auspices of the "Mystic Crew," "I. O."

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas has affirmed the judgment of the court below in the case of William Macauley against the City.

Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, will drill at the regimental armory in the new uniform recently adopted by the regiment, to-morrow evening.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas has rendered a decision, in the case of William C. Annan against Henry A. Ritchie and others, preventing the plaintiff from carrying his case to the Court of Appeals.

Morris P. Bissinsky, the letter collector arrested upon a charge of robbing the mails, waived examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and was held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, dissolved the temporary injunction against the defendants in the case of William F. Buckley against Henry Havemeyer and others, Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Some valuable old violins, with a large quantity of music, are on view at Mr. Somerville's gallery, No. 74 University place. The entire collection will be sold on Thursday next, and will probably excite considerable competition among musical amateurs.

The contested will of the late Charles Craft Holbrook, of this City, was before Surrogate Van Schaick yesterday. The will is contested by Mrs. Fanny Clark Wade, of Brooklyn, daughter of the deceased. The estate is valued at about one hundred thousand dollars.

The return game between the four best handball players in America, Philip Casey and "Barney" McQuade against James Casey and James Dunn, took place yesterday afternoon at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street. Dunn and Casey won by a score of 123 to 108.

In the Board of Apportionment yesterday a resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of $25,000 additional new Croton Aqueduct stock, to pay laborers employed by the Department of Public Works. The Board also authorized the issue of bonds amounting to $1,650 to pay judgments.

In the case of E. Unkart & Co. against Collector Arthur, to recover alleged excessive duties paid on certain importations of cotton and silk gloves, the particulars of which have already been published, the jury, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

A complimentary benefit will be given at Cooper Institute this evening, to Wi-ue-ma, the Indian woman who saved the life of Commissioner Meacham, in the Lava Beds, when Gen. Canby was killed. A new lecture by Wendell Phillips, and a choice musical entertainment will be the features of the evening.

United States District Attorney Bliss has written to Mr. D. R. Norvell, Secretary of the Shipowners' Association, stating that he has been directed by the Solicitor of the Treasury to refrain from further proceedings against masters of vessels who have not shipped their crews before Commissioner Duncan.

The Clothing Clerks' Early Closing Association on Monday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. A. Shaeffer; Vice President, A. R. Dorian; Recording Secretary, J. M. Dubarry; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. Cornell; Finance Secretary, J. A. Searing; Treasurer, J. K. Coard; Sergeant at Arms, S. J. Tyler.

It was stated in yesterday's TIMES that the Police Justices had made formal charges against William B. Rockwell, Chief Clerk of the Tombs Police Court. The fact was that though the Clerk had on several occasions acted as stated, formal charges were not made. Justice Plummer specially mentioned it for the purpose of remedying the annoyance in the future.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 41,534 letters and fifty-six bags of papers. The Montana, for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out 35,113 letters and forty-eight bags of papers; the City of Merida, for Havana and Mexico, 5,800 letters and four bags of papers; the Ashland, for Nassau, 365 letters and two bags of papers, and the Liberty, for Cienfuegos, 256 letters and two bags of papers.

BROOKLYN.

Henzel Moodie, the German who shot himself on Sunday, last in First street, near Grand, Eastern District, died yesterday morning from the effects of the wound.

The widow of Joseph Byrne has begun proceedings before Surrogate Neider, of Kings County, to contest the will of her husband, on the ground that deceased was not of sound mind when he made his will. The estate is valued at $30,000, and was left in trust to Rev. Edward McCarty, as executor, for the benefit of his widow and sister, during their lifetime, and at their death it is to go to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and to the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis' Church.

Mayor Schroeder has issued a circular, which was sent to several prominent citizens of Brooklyn yesterday, inviting them to attend a meeting to be held in the Directors' room of the Academy of Music, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of considering what legislation may be required to procure a better administration of the police affairs of Kings County. The movement is understood to have originated with John Greenwood, Dwight Johnson, Charles A. Townsend and John J. Van Nostrand, who recently sat with Dr. Ordronaux in the matter of investigating the affairs of the asylum.

Rev. Frederick Bell, of the Park Avenue Church, has retained Messrs. Morris & Pearsall as counsel, with a view to commencing a suit for damages against the parties who started the recent stories derogatory to his character. Last night a meeting was held at the Academy of Music to organize a new church for Mr. Bell. There were about two hundred gentlemen present. Rev. Mr. Bell presided. A Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of thirty gentlemen, who immediately retired to the green-room and elected the following officers: George H. Wightman, President; W. E. Austin, Vice President; Mr. Selxas, Secretary; Henry Pernlock, Treasurer. The mee